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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 44 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

"Congress Flag Can't Replace Union Jack"

INDIA BILL UNDER X-RAY

Ministers' Committee Formulate Amendments Vital To States

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Conference of Ministers, representing fourteen Indian States which commenced in the Nizam's Palace yesterday under the chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari, held prolonged deliberations to-day and, according to present calculations, is likely to conclude to-morrow evening. Almost all the Ministers participating in the Delhi discussions are proceeding to Bombay to submit their views before the Princes and take part in the Conference, which begins there on February 25.

It is understood that the Ministers subjected the Government of India Bill and the Instrument of Instructions to detailed scrutiny. They will formulate their views finally by to-morrow evening. Opinions expressed at the Conference appear to have been fairly unanimous on all essential points under discussion.

It is reported that apprehension was felt on certain points regarding which amendments are held to be vitally necessary with a view to ensuring favourable reception to the Government of India Bill among the Princes as a whole. The exact nature of the amendments discussed at to-day's meeting is not known, but it is believed that the general outlines were decided upon and as soon as they take definite shape they will be communicated to the authorities here and in England.—A. P.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following official statement has been issued by the Committee of Ministers:—

"The informal committee of Ministers under the chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari continued its examination of the opening clauses of the Bill and will finally consider its conclusions in the shape of a report at its last meeting to-morrow. Discussion and consideration of these opening clauses in the light of the different legal opinions received led the Ministers to formulate amendments with regard to certain clauses, particularly to those which concern their mode of accession, railways and finance."

Home Member Explains Secret Circulars

"VANDE MATARAM NOT NATIONAL SONG!"

Statement In Bombay Council

A long explanation by the Home Member as to the reasons that lead to the issuing of Confidential Circulars to Government servants regarding the Indian National Anthem, "Vande Mataram", and his references to the National Flag were the main features of the last day of the Budget Debate in the Legislative Council on Wednesday.

"Vande Mataram"

The Home Member, who very slowly and cleverly developed his arguments in defence of the Secret Circulars, said that he had no objection to the song "Vande Mataram" which had been composed by a distinguished Government servant. But it was not a national song and it had acquired an unfavourable significance due to its being made use of by the Bengal Revolutionaries.

The National Flag

Referring to the National Flag, he said that it was part of the political game that the Congress and the "Congress Papers" should call the "Congress Flag" as the National Flag. But it could not replace Union Jack.

He said that the Bombay Gambling Act was inadequate to deal with the growing menace of gambling on American Cotton Futures in the city which was assuming very serious proportions. He welcomed suggestions from members as to how the growing menace could be stopped.

Remissions For Peasants.

The Finance Member in his concluding speech promised adequate remissions and suspensions for those who had suffered from the frost and strongly upheld the action of the Government in proposing to restore the cuts in the salaries of Government servants.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Education Minister came in for a lot of heckling while he was defending the Excise Policy and said that the Goal of the Government was Complete Prohibition.

Salary Cuts & Restoration

Another feature of the debate was the severe attack on the decision to restore the cut in the salaries while the peasants in the Presidency were crying for tangible relief from the havoc wrought by the frost. It was pointed out that when the cut was effected it was stated that it would continue till financial equilibrium was restored. But the budget showed no signs of financial stability, much less of equilibrium.

(Details On Page 7)

"RELEASE MR. SARAT BOSE"

Mr. Satyamurti To Bring Forward Substantive Motion

NEW DELHI, February 20.

It is understood that Mr. Satyamurthi will bring forward a substantive motion asking the Government to release Mr. Sarat Bose and with that end in view approached the Government and the President to set apart one day or a part of a day.

It is learnt that the President will shortly give his ruling on the point raised by Mr. Satyamurthi recently about the admissibility of questions relating to the advice tendered to the Governor-General by his Council on matters which are solely within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General.

So far as the admissibility of such questions is concerned, it is understood the President's rulings will be favourable. But how far the advice rendered by the Council will be treated as sacrosanct or disclosable will depend on how the questions are answered.—United Press.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" AND SARDAR PATEL

President Disallows Question In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

On the ground that it is not a matter which primarily concerns the Governor-General-in-Council the President of the Legislative Assembly has disallowed the question given notice of by Mr Asaf Ali who asked whether Sardar V. Patel was disallowed interview with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the Sabarmati Jail and whether Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had lost eighteen pounds in weight and whether the climate of Gujarat (Bombay Presidency) did not agree with him.

CONSTABLE'S STORY IN AJRA INQUIRY

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 20.

After lunch a police sub-Inspector from Ajra giving evidence before the Ajra Enquiry Committee stated that he decided to take action against 21 persons for alleged participation in the disturbances of December 14 and secured sanction for the same. Though the warrants were received he did not have them executed till after Id prayers were over. Witness further stated that though eleven volleys were fired the mob began to disperse one or two minutes after the last volley.

The sitting was then adjourned till to-morow.—A. P.

Govt. Benches In Stony Silence

Indicate No Change In Policy Of Railway Board

Commerce Member's Evasive Replies To Volleys Of Searching Questions

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

To-day's discussion of the railway budget was characterised by a parade of hardy annuals like grievances of Third Class passengers, recurrence of deficit, exhaustion of Railway Reserves and depreciation fund.

The Government Benches heard complaints in stony silence indicating no change of outlook or policy.

EVASIVE REPLIES

Question time was more lively and informative on the relative cost of British and Indian soldiers, stores purchases and progress of Indianisation in the army.

Supplementary questions fired in volleys by Pt. Govind Vallabh, Mr. Satyamurti and other opposition backbenchers, both searching and suggestive met with evasive or unsatisfactory replies.

BHORE DEFENDS RAILWAY BOARD

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, February 20.

General discussio on the Railway Budget was a very dull affair as not a single front bencher took part in it. The result was the crowded galleries were disappointed.

The feeling of members was that they would be beating the air and even those who spoke had no satisfaction in that.

PROVOKED BY MORGAN'S SPEECH

Sir Joseph Bhore confessed inability to reply to all points raised. Therefore the only purpose the debate served was that it enabled Sir Joseph Bhore to reply to Mr. Morgan of the European group whose speech alone seemed to have provoked him to give reply. The Commerce Member gave a very convincing explanation of Government's policy in placing orders with smaller coal companies and not with bigger companies, and equally direct was his reply against the accusation by shipping companies that Railways were underbidding them.

FORETASTE OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDE

In fact, to-day's debate in this respect gave rather a foretaste of what would be the European attitude on the point of discrimination in administrative matters. Sir Joseph Bhore showed, that there was no discrimination or unfairness and yet judged by Mr. Morgan's speech is backed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Europeans are dissatisfied with the policy.

Professor Ranga enlivened the proceedings by intelligent interruptions and Mr Bardoloi presented the case for Assam with considerable effect especially, when he pointed out that the entire official and clerical staff on the railways in Assam was from Bengal and the Punjab or other provinces but sons of the soil got no chance.

Sir Joseph Bhore received both personal compliments and attacks. He was described by Mr. Bardoloi as a clean fighter while Dr. Ziauddin though Sir Joseph cared more for protection of Lancashire than of Indian Railways.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

General discussion on the Railway Budget was opened in the Assembly to-day by Dr. Ziauddin who was cheered by all sides.

Dr. Ziauddin regretted that the Railway Member's speech was the shortest ever delivered to the House while presenting the Budget. It showed that Sir Joseph Bhore was more concerned about protection for Japan and Lancashire than Indian Railways. The speaker recalled that the Railway Retrenchment Committee had recommended the abolition

(Continued on page 8.)

DOMINION STATUS

Burma Council Demands Its Immediate Introduction

RANGOON, Feb. 20

The Burma Council resumed the debate on the J.P.C. report.

Lady Stephenson and Mr. J. T Whitty ex-Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa were present for some time in the distinguished visitors gallery.

Mr. U. Ohn Maung's amendment urging federation with India and opposing separation and rejecting the constitution proposed for a separated Burma was defeated by 47 votes against 37. The Peoples Party, including U. Ba Pe, the Forest Minister, Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Leader of the Independent Party, and a few members of the Independent Party, and the official bloc voted against the amendment while Dr. Ba Maw and his party Mr. Chit Hlaing and his party, voted in favour. The Europeans and a majority of Indians and Mr. U. Kyaw, ex-Education Minister, remained neutral.

Mr. U. Kun (Peoples Party) moved an amendment, the first part of which expressed dissatisfaction with the measure of reforms given to a separated Burma and expressed the opinion that Burma deserved a fuller measure of reforms. This part was defeated by 48 votes against 23; Dr. Ba Maw's and Mr. W. Chit Hlaing's parties, also the Independents and Europeans voting against and the Peoples Party voting in favour.

The second part of Mr. U. Kun's amendment urging His Majesty's Government to grant forthwith Dominion Status to Burma was carried.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

INDIA IN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The House of Commons to-day rejected by 308 votes to 50 Lord Wolmer's amendment to Clause Five of the India Bill.

Sir Samuel Hoare, replying to the debate on the amendment, declared that the amendment would indefinitely stereotype the irresponsibility in the Centre. He emphasised the Princes' insistence on Central responsibility and their desire for an effective voice in certain aspects of policy, particularly customs. "I am convinced that they will not be prepared to co-operate with a Council of this kind."—

Sir Samuel Hoare emphasised the extent of the feeling in India in favour of dealing with the Centre and the provinces simultaneously and also the danger of establishing great autonomous provinces without the federal link. He referred to the Princes' heavy contribution of indirect taxation and said that the provinces would attempt to press the Centre for more financial assistance which would soon put the Princes in a dangerous position.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE.

(Special Cable.)

SINGAPORE, Feb. 20.

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits, in a speech declared that by building the Singapore Naval Base this quarter would be able to live in peace and expressed the opinion that the Base should be completed with maximum efficiency.

'MACON' CRASH SEQUEL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

As a sequel to the 'Macon' crash Mr. Swanson, the Secretary of Navy, announced that he would oppose further construction of navy dirigibles. He added that airships might be useful for commercial purposes, but not for military use.—Reuter's Special.

TWO YEARS MORE TO N. R. A.

Roosevelt's Message To Congress

Plan Has Paved Way Towards Prosperity, He Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20

Two years' extension of the National Recovery Law is recommended by President Roosevelt in a special message to the Congress.

The President claimed that N.R.A. which challenged the imagination of the American people, had achieved its immediate object in checking the downward trend of the great depression and started the nation on the forward path. The agelong curse of child labour had been removed, sweatshop outlawed and millions of wage earners released from starvation wages and excessive labour. More important than all, business itself recognised more clearly the advantages of co-operation self-discipline and patriotic need ending unsound financing and unfair practices.

SOUND PRINCIPLES

President Roosevelt emphasised that the principles of N.R.A. were sound and to abandon them would spell the return of industrial labour chaos. If industry failed voluntarily to agree, unquestioned power must rest in the Government to establish minimum standards of fair competition and rights of employees to organise for the purpose of collective bargaining must fully be protected. Monopolies and private price-fixing within industries must not be allowed or condoned in case of natural resources such as coal, oil and gas.

GOVT. SUPERVISION

The people of the United States needed Government supervision of these resources for the purpose of eliminating waste and controlling output. Ruinous price-cutting and inordinate profits would both be denied, but they must make certain that the privilege of co-operating to prevent unfair competition would not be transferred into licence to strangle fair competition under the apparent sanction of the Law.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL AFFAIRS THIS TIME

Two More Spies Face Death Unless Reprieved By Hitler

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Feb. 20.

It is reported that two more spies, both men, are now facing death, unless reprieved by Herr Hitler. Men were recently tried by a regular court in connection with naval affairs. No official details are hitherto available.

Rs. 1000 in PRIZES

OBJECTS AND PARTS COMPETITION

Last Issue for Entry Coupons
Sunday, 24th February, 1935

Closing Date: 27th February, 1935

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: Beautiful young educated Kshatriya girl for Zamindar's son. Dowry necessary. Photos exchangeable. Apply Box No. 3726, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently—Motor Driver and Madrasi Cooks also Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing Experts. Apply Parker & Co., 22, Apollo St., Fort. (3728).

Wanted a Graduate with Gujarati and English, trained preferable, post carry Provident Fund benefits. Apply before 5th March stating minimum pay acceptable, Niyamak, Shree Sharda Mandir, Karachi. (9676).

Wanted qualified, experienced Sound Recorder, and a best painting Artist for a well established Madras Cinetone Studios. Apply with credentials and salary Box 3714, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted some Depot Managers to push sale of our various quantities of Tea for the unrepresented area with a salary of Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Apply sharp stating personality and Bank reference to Messrs. Britannia Trading Co., Ltd., 40, Canning St. (Calcutta. (3638).

Wanted travelling canvasser having washing soap experience. Salary fifty plus sixty batta per month. Third class journey. Personal surity or small cash deposit essential. Write enclosing stamped envelope to R. N. Shroff, Muncher Manzil, E Block, Post Grant Road. (3716).

Dacca University — Applications are invited for a Readership in Modern History for two years in the first instance, on a salary within the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application with testimonials and names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 15th March, 1935. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (9659).

Wanted Resident Managers for Branches handling Varnish Paints, Cigarettes, Safety matches, Hurricane Lanterns, Hosiery Articles, Machinery and Novelty goods. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. plus allowances. Must invest at least Rs. 500 against stocks. Apply to: The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3720).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted—Secondhand or new Oil-expellers, Filters, Seedcrushers, Steamengines and Boilers. Shanker Moulding Works, Bareilly. (3631).

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

A specialised staff and regular classes for July examination—Senior Cambridge provides better prospects in India and abroad. Last date of sending forms 25th February. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 362, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gok	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman will invest Rs. 25,000 in large business or industry which furnishes sound security and guarantees monthly Rs. 500. Apply Box 3711, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Complete set for packing 400 lbs. bales consisting two Hydraulic Presses (W.P.) One Engine, and one Boiler, in perfect running order. Apply 130, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta. (3709)

141. EMBROIDERY.

Embroidery Class for Ladies. A class is opened to teach embroidery on sewing machine. Lady tutor teaches beautiful designs, repairs with guarantee undertaken. For particulars see J. Keshavlal & Bros., Agents, Imperial Machines, 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office. Phone 24788, Bombay 2. (3715).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Director's Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1934.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3.—To confirm the election of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, as a director, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election under Article 78 of the Articles of Association.

4.—To appoint a director in place of Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E. who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

5.—To appoint a director in place of Mr. Leslie Blunt, who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

6.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

7.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th March to 14th March, 1935, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th February, 1935.
9672.

S S "ALASKA MARU "

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 20th February, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

NOTICE

LOST SCRIP

Whereas Share Certificate No. 2446 for 100 (One hundred Shares) Nos: 331651|331750 inclusive, of the Moolla Oil Company, Limited, Rangoon, standing in the name of Mr. Ratton Framji Munshey, of Bombay is reported to have been LOST and an application has been made to us for issue of a fresh duplicate Scrip in lieu thereof. Notice is hereby given that the Directors will proceed to issue a fresh duplicate Scrip provided no objection is received and the original Scrip is not forthcoming within 30 days of this Notice.

MOOLLA OIL COMPANY, LIMITED,
64, Mg. Taulay Street, Rangoon.
3725.

LOST OR MISLAID

20 Share certificates of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Nos. 442861-66, 442782-95, standing in the name of Mr. Fernando Cesar Correa Mendes are LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said Certificates should be notified to the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month, otherwise duplicates will be issued to the party.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
9668.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Suit No. 1127 of 1934).

JAMNADAS DEVIDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mathew Road, outside the Fort, for himself and other creditors ...of the estate of Everest Francis Gomes, deceased ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BRAZ ALEXANDER GOMES of Andheri Christian, residing at Ambivli in the Bombay Suburban District proving executor of the will of Everest Francis Gomes ..... Defendant.

To

THE CREDITORS OF EVEREST FRANCIS GOMES, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the order herein dated the 3rd day of August 1934 made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Tayabji, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiff has on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the deceased Everest Francis Gomes filed this suit against the defendant praying:—(1) That the estate of the deceased Everest Francis Gomes may be administered by and under the Directions of this Honourable Court on the footing of his Will, dated the 5th March, 1933, and that the plaintiff's claim may be ordered to be paid to the plaintiff out of the same; (2) That the defendant may be ordered to give a full and true account of the properties of the deceased come to his hands and his management thereof; (3) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of all the properties left by the deceased with power to sell and realise the same (4) That the defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing off any of the said properties or any part thereof or his share or interest therein; (5) That for the aforesaid purposes all accounts may be taken, enquiries made and directions given (6) That the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for and (7) For further and other relief.

And that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for the 27th day of March, 1935.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

This 19th day of February, 1935.
Messrs. AMRITLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
9675

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIB CHARAN BANERJEE, of Bombay Bengali Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Junction of Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Khoti tenure situate, lying and being at Ghatkopar in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 21554 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the Survey No. 245A part and 246, on or towards the West partly by the property allotted to the firm of Shreeram Mota, partly by the property of Damji Shivji and partly by the property of Khimji Nagji, on or towards the North partly by the plot allotted to the firm of Shreeram Mota and partly by the plot allotted to Chhotalal Kanji executor of the Will of Kanji Gokuldas, on or towards the South by Plot allotted to Chhotalal Kanji executor of the Will of Kanji Gokuldas and which plot forms part of a larger piece of lands entered in the books of the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District under the following Numbers:

S. No	Pot No.	Falni
244 A Pt	10 Pt	10 Pt & 11
245 A Pt	0	1 Pt
254 A Pt	2 Pt	1, 2 Pt. 3 Pt & 4

Dated this 20th day of February, 1935.

THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9673

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on the 9th February, 1935, by the Court Receiver, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas Chaturbhuj and others vs. Morarji Muiraj and others) of the property described in the Schedule hereunder written our client Mr. Lakhmidas Mulji Sampat was declared the Purchaser of the said property and has entered into an agreement with the Court Receiver to purchase the same.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Sopari Bag Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight (3628) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 361, New No. 2230, Old Survey No. 687 and New Survey No. 2606 and Cadastral Survey No. 99 of Parel Bhoiwada and Sewri Division and bounded, on the East by the said Sopari Bag Road, on the West by the property formerly of Cursetji Nowroji Wadia and now of the Chhoi Silk Mills, on the North by the property formerly of Purshottamdas Pranjiwandas and now of the said Chhoi Silk Mills and beyond that by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Government and now to Sorabji Dadabhoi Devecha and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 161 (1), 161 (2), 161 (3) and 161 (4) and Street Nos. 104, 104A, 104B, and 104C.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1935.

BHIMJI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9674

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE

Sale by the undersigned of valuable artistic furniture and other articles at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1935, at 3 p.m. the property of Capt. R. R. Kippen, comprising:

Single and double doors almyrahs and wardrobes, chest of drawers with mirror, one artistically made ladies dressing mirror with centre and side glasses, lady's writing bureau, one strongly and artistically built English Mahogany silver cabinet, glass shelves and silk lined, one specially made sideboard with lined drawers for table cutlery, book cases, bedsteads, teapoys, side and writing tables, chairs, durries of various sizes, silk lamp shades, nursery cupboard, chest of drawers and table, specially built long chest of drawers, ice box, cloth and panel screens, card table, dining table, travelling wardrobes, kitchen utensils and similar other household articles.

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BACK BAY SCHEME

Modification Of Lay-out Of Roads In Block 2

The following press note has been issued:—

According to the layout plan of Blocks Nos. I and II of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme approved in Government Resolution the two 50' roads South of the 80' road in Block No. II would form acute angles at their injunctions with Queen's Road with the result that the corner plots at the junctions of these roads with Queen's Road would be of unsatisfactory shapes. These corner plots would also be too large to suit the requirements of prospective lessees who generally require small plots of as nearly rectangular shape as possible and having a depth more or less of 120' from Queen's Road with a view, therefore, to the improvement of the sizes and shapes of these corner plots, the proposal that the two 50' roads South of the 80' road in Block No. II shall be laid out at right angles to Queen's Road for a length of about 120' measured from Queen's Road and thence shall be carried on a curve for short distance before joining the original assignment as shown on the sanctioned layout plan was referred by Government to the Standing Advisory Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme for opinion. The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposals and further recommended that the layout of the 12' road at the South end of Block No. II should also be similarly altered as in the case of the two 50' roads north of it. The Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES.

According to Rule No. 1 of the Building Rules approved in Government Resolution, the plots fronting the road CC, i.e. Queen's Road, in Block No. II of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, can be used for commercial purposes, public and semi-public purposes and for residences. With a view to the preservation of the amenities of this very desirable frontage which overlooks the Oval and important Government buildings, Government consider that the plots along this frontage (with the exception of the two corner plots at the extreme North-East and South-East corners of Block II, respectively) should be reserved for residential purposes only. In view of certain difficulties raised by the architects of the prospective lessees of the plots fronting Queen's Road, Government further consider that the existing rules regarding open spaces, etc., should be suitably amended to serve the requirements of the plots fronting that road. A new Rule No. 12, embodying these amendments is, accordingly, published for general information.

FURTHER MODIFICATIONS

The question whether further modifications are necessary in the sanctioned layout plan of Blocks Nos. I and II, and the Building Rules in respect thereof, in order to better serve the requirements of the plots other than those fronting Queen's Road is under consideration by Government, and their final decision in the matter will be published as soon as possible. But, in so far as the plots fronting Queen's Road are concerned, the prospective lessees will be allowed to proceed with the construction of their Building within the terms of the existing twelve rules which have been published.

The newly constituted Legislative Assembly of Bhopal State, will meet from the third week of March next at Bhopal, and during the course of its session, notices to move several important Bills, will be discussed.

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THANA LAND-LORD CHARGED

Prosecuted For Alleged Breach Of Indian Electricity Rules

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Feb. 19.

Ramchandra Ganesh Borvankar, house owner, and Lakshman Shivram Kunte, wireman, are being prosecuted by the Thana Sub-Inspector Mr. Goverdhandas Nandalal Bajani under rule 40 (a) read with 106 (a) of the Indian Electricity Rules of 1922 before Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. V. B. Rege for the first acused and Mr. K. V. Shaligram for the second.

When the accused claimed to be tried, the public prosecutor examined the Sub-Inspector Mr. Bajani, who stated that the Electrical Inspector to the Government authorised witness to prosecute the accused. The second, accused possessed only a second class wireman's licence. A licensed contractor must be either a first class certificate holder or must engage an employee possessing such a license. A second class wireman (like the second accused) could only work under the supervision of a first class certificate holder. In spite of that the second accused did the fitting work at the house of the first accused situated at Daji Ramchandra Road during October 23 and 27 last after which the work was entrusted to the Popular Company, first class license holder. Both the accused had thus committed breach of electrical rules.

The hearing was then adjourned to to-morrow.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A WIDOW

Grave Charges

On the complaint filed by Mr. Motilal Potdar, Sir H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, last week issued warrants of arrest against Bai Shantibai daughter of Mrs. Harnandrai Surajmal, Mr. Brijmohan, Mr. Kedarnath and Mr. Chiranjilal, and Mr. Badrinarayan Munim of Surajmal Haranandrai.

The complainant, who is the constituted attorney of Bai Sagunabai, widow of Seth Surajmal Harnandrai, a rich Marwari merchant, alleges that Seth Surajmal Harnandrai died on April 29, 1933, at Bombay, leaving a large estate estimated at Rs. 16 lakhs and also "Stridhan" ornaments and property worth seven lakhs of his wife Sagunabai.

It is alleged that, taking advantage of the illness of the widow, the accused took possession of the said estate and, with a view to deprive the said Bai Sagunabai from taking steps by filing a suit in the Bombay High Court to recover her "Stridhan" property and maintenance from the estate of the deceased and protect the estate from mismanagement, conspired to abduct and abducted her away to Banosa, near Amraoti (Berar), and wrongfully confined her there in a house surrounded by strong guards from which she was not allowed to go out.

Sagunabai it is further alleged was not allowed to see any one, even her legal advisers.

Mr. Sakalchand J. Shah, Advocate, and Mr. Kisonlal M. Diwanji, Solicitor, of Messrs. Hiralal M. Mehta & Co., appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Advocate, for the defence, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, when three of the accused surrendered and offered bail which was accepted.

The three accused were released on bail of Rs. 3000 each with a surety in like amount.

The case has been adjourned to March 13.

ALLEGED EMBEZ-ZLEMENT

City Cashier On Trial

The cashier of a local firm, who is alleged to have embezzled Rs. 32,338 in order to make up the heavy losses he had sustained in "Sutta" gambling, was placed on trial before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday.

Mr. J. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused Mithalal Chhaganlal, was the cashier of Messrs. Venichand Jotidas, bankers and commission agents in Bombay.

Between March 12, 1934 and January 1, 1935, the "Munim" of the company discovered that the accused had manipulated the accounts and misappropriated a large sum of money.

This discovery was made when a hundi drawn on the firm for Rs. 25,000 was presented for payment.

The accused is alleged to have stated, although the cash balance shown in the books was Rs. 36,000, that there was no money to discharge the hundi. The "Munim" searched the safe and found only Rs. 3,200 in it. Subsequently the accused was further questioned and the present prosecution launched against him.

Mr. Jungalwalla, defending the accused stated that the accused denied the charge. The Munim regularly inspected the books and it was strange the defalcation was not detected.

HOW LANDLORD MET HIS DEATH

Coroner's Jury Says Suspects Are Guilty Of Murder

The City Coroner concluded the inquest on Wednesday on David Abraham whose death on February 10 under tragic circumstances created such a stir among the residents of Kamatipura.

David Abraham alias Devidas Bhuva was a landlord and contractor.

Noor Mahomed, a rent collector, giving evidence, stated that at the time of the incident he was on the first floor of Sharfuddin's house collecting rents. He heard from the tenants that there was a row in the street in which the deceased and two others were engaged. He went down and heard the deceased exclaim that he had been stabbed. The two suspects had gone about fifty paces. He then ran up to them and saw the second suspect Majnu holding the deceased.

Ahmed, the first suspect, who was a few paces away from the scene, ran up and was seized by the deceased. He then, stated witness, stabbed him in the abdomen. The deceased then cried out to witness saying that he had been knifed and asking him to arrest Ahmed. But witness did not notice when he arrested him anything in his hand. A crowd had collected in the meanwhile and police appeared on the scene.

The witness concluded his evidence by replying to a question that he had seen something like a knife in the hand of suspect Ahmed when he stabbed the deceased.

Prostitute's Complaint

The next to step in the witness box was Ibrahim Thorabad a rent collector of one Joseph Norani and a friend of the deceased. He accompanied the deceased to Kamatipura on the night in question and while they were engaged in conversation, a prostitute came up to them, and complained that she was being molested and assaulted by Ahmed, the first suspect. On this the deceased left him but returned a few minutes after with the suspect. An altercation then ensued and from words they came to blows. A crowd had collected by the time and soon after he heard the deceased cry out to Noor Mahomed that he was stabbed by Ahmed. The witness then went up to the deceased and saw blood on the trousers of the deceased. The police later arrested Majnu, the second suspect who mingled in the crowd.

Dying Declaration Recorded

Deputy Inspector R. N. Sawant of the Nagpada Police Station giving evidence said that the two suspects were brought to the station and he was told of the stabbing affray. He deputed Sub-Inspector Parab to record the statement of the deceased who had mentioned the names of the two assailants. He then sent for an Hony. Magistrate who recorded the dying declaration of the deceased in the presence of the suspects.

Coroner's Jury's Verdict

The Coroner's Jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict that David died from peritonitis following stab wounds inflicted by means of a sharp weapon by the suspect Ahmed, who was aided and abetted in the act by Majnu Abdur Rahim, and added the rider that both of them ought to be prosecuted under sections 302 and 114 of the I.P.C.

The Committee stage of the Government of India Bill, to which 30 Parliamentary days have been allotted by agreement between all parties and sections open to-day in the House of Commons.

The Secretary for India will be in general charge of the Committee stage of the India Bill. Amendments have already been tabled to 37 out of the 45 clauses in the first two parts of the Bill.

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PROGRESS OF HARIJAN WORK IN RAJPUTANA

Pledges Secured From Caste-Hindus To Eschew Untouchability

The Secretary, Rajputana Harijan Sevak Sangh writes:—

The Rajputana Branch of the Harijan Sewak Sangha was established in the third week of October 1932, and it was not before January 1933 that the organisation could begin to function systematically in the realm of propaganda and welfare work. The self-imposed restrictions of the Society upon its workers to abstain from all participations in political agitation and communal movements stood us in good stead particularly, in the states.

Although in the first year suspicion and prejudice did affect our work in some of the larger states, later on conditions went on improving and to-day it can be safely said that no direct hostility or obstruction is visible in any of the States we are functioning in and if there are territories we have yet not been able to touch it is mainly due to want of workers or local initiative.—We have also been able to elicit sympathy and even help from a few of the smaller states—I would attribute this favourable change in the attitude of the states principally to the scrupulous regard for the observance of our self-imposed restrictions. It is too early to say that we have dispelled all suspicion. But we can doubtless claim to have disarmed misgivings considerably and by dint of sheer humility and service to have penetrated regions, where none else could or rather did hitherto.

PLEDGES BY CASTE-HINDUS

The spread of primary education has been our main activity and the teacher our sole prop. We have insisted on the former being the centre of our efforts and the teacher to be our principal representative for imparting not only literacy but also practical lessons in morals, hygiene, duties and rights and general knowldge. Surely such activities seldom provoke opposition. No wonder, therefore, that we were able to secure from Caste Hindus thousands of pledges to eschew untouchability.

The only unfortunate incident connected with the most important event of the period under review namely the advent of Mahatma Gandhi in the Province was the assault on Pandit Lalnath at Ajmer. But the assault was no less unnatural and unbecoming than the opposition to reform, which the Pandit tried to kick up with a vehemence worthy of a better cause. The assault was, however, deplored by all sections of reformers and when interested attempts were made to discredit the organisation by implicating the volunteers who had served so well and were absolutely innocent, the Secretary of the Provincial Board set at rest the unseemly controversy by taking the whole blame of omission on his own head.

PROHIBITION OF DRINK

With the Harijans, generally speaking, we could establish better contact and gain more confidence. While in the first year, we made a cursory survey of their general conditions throughout the Province, in the second year we concentrated on the investigation of their educational and economic conditions in our centres. We covered several thousand families and weaned an equal number of persons from the evil of drink and the filth of carrion-eating.

A greater desire, amounting to eagerness, for receiving education and, consequently, attaining to better life has been kindled among the Harijans, who are slowly coming forward to help the cause of their own uplift and have been found to resent, when facilities for such uplift have had to be withdrawn for unavoidable reasons. We regret we have not been able to make considerable head-way in the matter of alleviation of sufferings of the Harijans regarding water supply, though we did repair some old wells, built a few new ones and otherwise ministered to their wants at a couple of places. We intend to attend to this most important question this year

CONVICTION UNDER ABKARI ACT UPHELD

Appeal Against Sentence For Possessing Illicit Liquor Fails

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 20.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Babu Fuga, of Devrung, against the order of Mr. M. K. Jadhav, Sub-divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana, who convicted the appellant on January 5 last on charges under Section 43 (1) (h) and 43 (2) of the Abkari Act for having in his possession illicit liquor and a large quantity of mhowra flowers for the purpose of distillation, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's additional imprisonment on the former charge, and to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's additional imprisonment on the latter charge, both the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. W. A. Rege appeared for the appellant and the Public Prosecutor for the Crown.

The Judge upheld the conviction and sentence passed by the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

MAHASHIVRATRI FAIR AT GOKARN

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Mahashivaratri fair at Gokarn in the Kanara district will be held from February 26 to March 6. Gokarn has been infected with small-pox for the last four months and cases of fresh attacks and deaths are still being reported every week. Gokarn being one of the important places of pilgrimage people from all parts of India visit it during the fair, and it is feared that infection may spread through the returning pilgrims. Intending pilgrims are therefore advised to get themselves vaccinated or re-vaccinated before proceeding on pilgrimage. Unless they have been sufficiently protected against small-pox they are likely to be refused entry into the town. Facilities have also been provided at Gokarn itself for vaccination.

MALABAR GETS FEW FALLS OF RAIN

POONA, Feb. 20.

Local rain occurred in Bengal, Assam and North Burma with few falls in Malabar.

THE CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Bhamo half inch, Dibrugarh, Silchar three-quarters each; Chittagong, Jessore, Cherrapunji half each; Narayanganj, Barisal quarter.

FORECAST:

Scattered showers will recur in east Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 71.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.4 degrees 1.4 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.2 degrees normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 149 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-2-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.9deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Ranji Trophy In Western India

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Cricket

BOMBAY'S LUCK AT POONA

Bombay was, indeed, lucky to gain the verdict against the Maharashtra Cricket Association on the latter's home ground at Poona, in the second round of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India. The absence of Vajifdar, Jai, Richards and Baporia from the Bombay ranks considerably weakened their combination in every department of the game. Their deficiency in batting strength was clearly demonstrated by the fact that five of their star batsmen, Hindlekar, Chury, Havewalla, Fali Kapadia and D'Avoine, went down in the first innings for the telling figures of 0, 4, 0, 3, 0 respectively, and that two when Maharashtra was deprived of the services of one of their best bowlers K. M. Madhavan.

MERCHANT'S MAGNIFICENT INNINGS

Bombay had lost eight wickets for 177 runs, in which Vijay Merchant had contributed a magnificent score of 94. Merchant was really unfortunate in losing his wicket when he was only six runs behind the coveted century. The out look for Bombay was hardly rosy, especially in view of their weak attack. Contractor and Divekar got together at this stage and playing valiantly added 73 runs for the next wicket. The Bombay Skipper's 53 was the second highest contribution for his side. 37 came by way of Extras—a respectable figure in a total of 286. The best bowling performance was given by V. S. Hazar who bagged six valuable wickets at easy cost.

DEODHAR-HAZARE PARTNERSHIP

Despite Bombay's weak attack combined with dropped catches, Maharashtra could but collect 128 runs only at the expense of six wickets. It seemed as if they were going to have a severe thrashing at the hands of the visitors. At this juncture D. B. Deodhar, the home skipper, rose to the occasion as his is wont, and made a determined stand in association with Hazare. The seventh wicket partnership produced 117 runs, of which Deodhar claimed 57. He remained at the wickets for three hours to do this.

TRUTH ABOUT DEODHAR INCIDENT

It is reported that "Deodhar in fact batted twice as he was clean bowled by Merchant when he had scored a couple the ball hitting the off stamp and dislodging the bail which fell to the ground, but the umpire gave him not out. It was an amazing decision." By this an impression has been created in Bombay that the Poona umpire must be responsible for it. That is, however, not the fact. I have it on very good authority that the Bombay umpire was at the bowler's end. The latter did not see the ball knocking off the bail, as Deodhar was covering the stumps. He thought and it did happen, that the bails were removed by the ball after the rebound from the wicket-keeper's pads. It is, therefore, difficult to say whether the ball touched the off stump at the first instance or not, as is reported above. In any case, there is nothing "fishy" about the incident. If there was a mistake at all, it was an honest one and it is common to all games.

TALPADE IN AN INSPIRING VEIN

Returning to the run of play. Maharashtra gained, due to the above partnership, a very advantageous position at the end of the second day. It was then a question who would win the first innings, as the result of the match depended on that. The home side was only 37 runs behind with three wickets in hand. But the following morning saw Talpade in an inspired vein. He clean bowled Hazare who had played an invaluable innings for his 67, and Khote in his second and third overs. In the excitement that prevailed then, Yacoob was run out. Maharashtra score stood at 260.

MAHARASHTRA'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Undaunted by this reverse, Maharashtra took the field again with grim determination. They caused the dismissal of five wickets for a paltry 61. Had not Havewalla and Kapadia withstood their attacks bravely, the match might have resulted differently. This pair put on 91 runs for the next wicket and pulled the game out of fire. Bombay declared their innings closed at 172 for 7 wickets. Maharashtra had only 45 minutes play in which they scored 72, Mohini hitting out 41 in 26 minutes, for the loss of one wicket. By virtue of their lead in the first innings, Bombay now meet Western India States in the third round.

POLISH UP BOMBAY FIELDING.

I do not yet know who will represent Bombay against the W. I. States. The engagement comes off this week-end on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. I hope the selectors will be able to secure the services of Jai, Vajifdar, and Richards. Against a formidable array of bowlers like Amarsingh, Ramji, R. J. O. Meyer and Marshall, Bombay must put up the strongest possible combination. It is said their fielding was deplorable at Poona. Even men like D'Avoine, Fali Kapadia and Talpade dropped catches like hot potatoes. It is therefore incumbent on those who are selected should take a jolly good practice before they enter the field again.

Our London Letter

BEGIN WITH CREATION OF INDIAN ARMY

Brailsford On First Step Of Real Transference Of Power To People

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
(By Air Mail.)

"The fundamental fact in the proposed new Constitution for India is that the bodyguard of Princes in the Federal Assembly can be trusted to do nothing offensive to the Imperial power. It can also be trusted to look after the interests of property." This was the conclusion of Mr. H. N. Brailsford's criticism of the India Bill in his address to the Socialist League on Sunday night, on "New Forms of Imperialism in India." Mr. Brailsford said that once the Constitution came into operation it would not be possible even for Parliament at Westminster to alter the arrangement with the Princes, who would be sovereign and equal parties to a treaty. No alteration could be made except by the consent of the whole body of Princes.

CREATE INDIAN ARMY.

Fortunately, the new constitution would not come into action in a hurry, and meantime Labour might come into power in this country. It was time, he said, to consider what action an honest Socialist Parliament would take in that situation. No honest Socialist movement could build on that foundation. India will not take Socialism or any other set of ideas from white men, but it will be our duty to say that if we offered India self-determination the whole of India must share that right, and we should see to it that self-determination came on democratic lines.

SEND BEST MAN AS VICEROY.

That would not be easy. It would mean freedom of speech and lifting the ban on the press and political organisations. The period of preparation of self-determination should begin with the Labour Government's sending the best man it could find as Viceroy, with a good body of helpers behind him. It should set him to work first of all to the transference of real power to the Indian people, and his first step should be to begin to create an Indian army."

The Indianising of the army should be done at what Mr. Brailsford called a quasi-revolutionary tempo; there should be recruiting all over the Peninsula, and he saw no difficulty or objection to the Indian Government's calling in British officers seconded from the British army to help them. It would be necessary also to grant freedom of speech and of the press and of association, and trade unions and peasant leagues should be fostered. The people should be made to understand that in India also the balance of power had swung over, and that the power of the British Raj would be used to help education and organisation. Mr. Brailsford acknowledged that he did not know what the result of all this would be, or whether anything near Western conceptions would result from that period of freedom, but India would have been shown in that short time of say, eighteen months or two years, that the views of the workers and peasants did count and would not be submerged under any claim to make property supreme.

"DOMINION CONSTITUTION."

It would be for India to decide after that to determine the sort of Constitution she wanted and to accept or reject the advice given to her. He hoped it would not occur to any Indian to bring the Princes in without making terms and stipulating that they should come in on the same terms as the British Provinces with a single charter of rights to apply to them all. Probably only a few Princes would come in at first. "Our conception is that the Constitution should be a Dominion Constitution", he said, "and that agreement should be reached between the Indian Assembly and the British Government over the necessary modifications. Obviously until the army can be Indianised you have not a Dominion that can ensure its own internal and external security.

For that short time a certain measure of responsibility will rest on the British Government, but the number of the British troops required and the cost will dwindle. Since the Viceroy would be responsible for security, he would stand in a particular relationship to the British Government. I think every Indian recognises that. If we begin with complete acknowledgement of Dominion status, subject to these temporary modifications, making it clear that at the end full rights of Dominion and even of secession would fall to India I think there would be no difficulty on India's side in making these transitional arrangements."

Speaking to a press correspondent, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who arrived in London last week declared that the amendments that he is proposing to the Labour Party for consideration to modify the India Bill give expression to the Indian view that what is given in the Bill constitutes a heavy deduction from responsible government. "The measure" said Mr. Mehta, excludes 80,000,000 Indian people who live in the Indian States from their rights as citizens. Neither the Labour movement nor the Indian masses in general will stand to gain from the Bill which gives such predominance to vested interests. We feel in India that this Bill, if it becomes law, will not be worked with any goodwill. Conditions for goodwill are lacking. Here everybody is concerned with the question; How much self-government can be kept back? Indian people ask: How much self-government can be secured?"

COMMUNIST RESOLUTION.

At the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain on the motion of Mr. Bradley the following resolution was passed:—

"In the frantic effort to transfer the effects of the capitalist crisis and fresh burden on to the shoulders of the colonial masses the Government of India Bill is to play an important part. From the British imperialist viewpoint, the Bill is complete, embodying all the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen their political grip over India. In this Bill, the British Government now strengthen their position by an open alliance with the most reactionary element in India, the Indian Princes and landlords. The dictatorial powers to be conferred upon the Viceroy and Provincial Governors in relation to safeguarding trade, control of finance, military, etc., marks the complete domination of India by British Imperialism.

MISS MASANI'S SPEECH.

A crowded house at the headquarters of the Friends of India heard Miss Mehra Masani on Monday night, on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi and the Challenge of Socialism. She acquitted herself successfully when assailed with questions from different parts of the house. At length she explained the position of the Indian Socialists in relation to Mahatma Gandhi, the reasons which have prompted them to "revolt" against him. Talks such as the one given by Miss Masani are excellent inasmuch as they enable the British public, where deliberate misrepresentation of Indian affairs, is rampant, to approach different political parties in India with a correct perspective.

COLABA POISON MYSTERY

Lady Dies In G. T. Hospital

Mystery surrounds the death of a Parsi lady residing at Colaba, on Wednesday noon.

Mrs. Sonoobai Sorabji was admitted yesterday morning into the G. T. Hosspital, suffering from the effects of poison. She succumbed shortly after.

How she came by the end is not known.

The Colaba police are investigating.

Bombay Gym. Eliminated

GWALIOR GOLD CUP TOURNAMENT

The Bombay Gymkhana bade goodbye to the Gwalior Gold Cup on Wednesday when they went down to the Bombay Portuguese Association by 4 goals to two.

It was a fast and interesting game both sides showing up well. There is no doubt that Portuguese deserve their victory for they were the superior side.

At half time they led by 2 goals to nil. The Gym. retallated and reduced the lead through their centre forward. The Portuguese went ahead through their centre forward after a fine run down on his own. The Gym. from a melee scored their second goal.

Before the end, the Portuguese added their fourth point through their inside-right. They were still on the offensive when the final whistle blew.

The Result:

BOMBAY PORT. ASSN. 4 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2 goals.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians B vs. Kirkee United A. at 5-30 p.m.

EXHIBITION TENNIS IN BOMBAY

Miss Leela Row Defeats Miss Nancy Lyle

The enterprise of the Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Committee was responsible for the staging of the exhibition games in which the English tennis stars participated on Wednesday evening. Quite a large gallery witnessed tennis of a high standard, and it is a pity that Pat Hughes, Miss N. Lyle and Miss Dearmer are unable to play in the Western India Championships. Their stay in Australia has given them a tanned appearance in addition to infusing lots of pep into their game.

The Queen's Road centre court happened to be slippery last evening when Miss Lyle faced Miss Row in the first match on the programme. The English girl opened confidently executing some lovely shots, especially on her back hand, which is her strong suit. Miss Row who was in great form scored by means of well placed drives and took the first set at 6-3. In the second Miss Row taking advantage of the errors of her opponent ran up a sequence of games to win comfortably. The score does not do justice to Miss Lyle, who plays an all round game and deserved better luck.

Azim Shines

Azim who bears a striking resemblance to Bobb made a great show against Hughes. The Englishman dominated the situation in the first set when his famous chop stroke was much in evidence Azim made a great rally in the second and by means of offensive play secured the set at 7-5.

Miss Dearmer At Her Best

Hughes and Miss Lyle faced Pitt and Miss Dearmer in a mixed doubles encounter, which saw the ladies at their best. Miss Dearmer appeared to be in fine trim and actually helped to win the last set after Hughes and Miss Lyle had captured the first.

Results:—

Miss L. Row beat Miss N. Lyle (6-3) (6-0) P. Hughes vs. Azim (6-2) (5-7).

Hughes and Miss Lyle vs. Pitt and Miss Dearmer (6-2) (3-6).

MURDERED HIS MISTRESS

Thakur Of Chhairha Village To Hang For Brutal Crime.

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 20.

Infuriated at the infidelity of his mistress, Kanchan Singh, a Thakur of village Chhairha, is reported to have murdered her with an axe, dismembered her body and threw it into a lake, after which he surrendered himself to the police.

The accused was tried in the Sessions Court found guilty and sentenced to death.—United Press.

GOVERNOR AT U. P. OLYMPIC GAMES

CAWNPORE, Feb. 19

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig Governor of the U.P. accompanied by Lady Haig arrived here this afternoon to preside over the 11th Annual meeting of the U.P. Olympic Association.

Games were opened yesterday at the Green Park by Nawab Sir Mohd Yusuf, Minister of Local Self-Government.

A keen contest among competitors from various districts of the U.P. was witnessed.—A. P.

JAT LEADERS FOR SIKAR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

In view of the fact that the situation in Sikar regarding the Jat agitation has grown worse, some Jat leaders who seem to have been agitated over the grievances of the Jats of Sikar headed by Captain Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A., and Mr. Jhamman Singh, Secretary, All-India Jat Mahasabha left last night for Sikar.—United Press.

Mr. D. B. Raipelly will start on a world tour at 3-30 p.m. to-day from the Gateway of India, Bombay, on a push-By-cycle with a view to see important child welfare institutions and organisations in various parts of the world. He will be accompanied in his tour by Mr. Baburao Chavan. Several meetings were held in their honour to give them a hearty send off. They expect to return to India after five years.

ARRESTED AFTER VISIT TO BOMBAY

Jubbulpore Municipal Clerk Accused Of Embezzlement

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 20.

Vishwanath Prasad, a clerk in the employ of the local Municipality, who, it is alleged, had committed an embezzlement in the Municipal accounts, and absconded, has been arrested by the local police after a period of about three months.

The accused had gone to Bombay from where he returned only last night and while walking on the railway station platform he was recognised by the police of the secret department, who followed him and put him under arrest immediately after his arrival in his house. The accused will shortly be produced before the Court.—United Press.

Our Baroda Letter

GIVING ADEQUATE RELIEF TO PEASANTS

Under Serious Consideration By Baroda State?

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Feb. 18.

The Baroda State Prajamandal has collected statistics of certain villages regarding crop production, which would show that peasants have been much hard hit by the cold wave.

In a certain village there is damage of more than a lac of ruppees. Calculations of production per Bigha, except for a few villages where it comes to Rs. 4 to 5, is generally Rs. 2 to 3 in most villages and in two or three cases of one rupee per Bigha only.

The Government of Baroda, is, it is understood, seriously deliberating the question of relief to the peasants, and one hopes that sufficient relief will be given by the Government.

Dewan Saheb, who is now at Madras is expected here very shortly and on his arrival, the problem will be solved out.

Yuvaraj, Prince Pratapsinhrao Raje has arrived here from Bombay.

In the second week of March, 1935, a village uplift exhibition will be held in Amreli and Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamacharlar will perform the opening ceremony.

STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold the forthcoming session of Baroda State People's Conference on March 23, 24 and 25.

Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel is elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs. Shivprasad Vakil and Gordhanbhai Patel as Secretaries.

The Baroda Gujarati Literary Association has decided to celebrate Navalram Centenary on March 9.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN AUNDH

Chief Saheb Presides Over Conference

KIRLOSKARVADI, Feb. 20

The second session of the Rural Reconstruction Conference was held this morning at Kundal, Aundh State, under the Presidentship of Shrimant Chief Saheb of Aundh. Several ladies and peasants were among those who attended.

After the opening speech of Mr. Laxmanrao Kirloskar, the Chief Saheb in the course of his Presidential address observed that all efforts at rural reconstruction must be based on the economic improvement of the agriculturist and he must be taught to imbibe the spirit of self-reliance.

Concurrently with the session an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition has also been arranged. —A. P.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young!
Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

Start taking
'PHYLLOSAN' Regd.
(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN)
TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 3, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 16, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 18, 1304
Sunrise: 7h. 4m.
Sunset: 6h. 41m.
High Tide: 1-28; 13-45
Low Tide: 7-39; 19-30

S S Ranpura with English mails of February 7 due at 5 p.m.

Ram Mohan High School, prize distribution. H. E. the Governor presiding and Lady Brabourne distributing the prizes, C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Lecture open to the public on "Maternity and Infant Welfare" by Dr. Mrs. M. Naronha, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 23.

S S Rawalpindi, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Talkies 9-15 p.m. Children's show 6-30 p.m.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the "F" Ward D.C.C. will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office, Parel.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres Johnson" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-0 a. m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. A. C. Chatterjee and family wish to express their sincere thanks to all their friends for the kind expression of sympathy they have received in their recent bereavement and regret their inability to thank friends individually.

Advt.

SAREE GOLD PIN FOUND

A Saree pin (golden) lost by a visitor of the Swadeshi Market has been handed over to the Secretary, Swadeshi Market Committee. It can be had from the Secretary during the Office hours.

EMERGENCY VACCINATION STATION

Major S. A. Paymaster (late I.M.S.) will open a temporary emergency Vaccination Station at Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill, from to-day (Thursday) where vaccination will be performed, free of charge, daily between 10 and 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) until further notice.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's hall at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. H. A. R. Nawab Rashad Makki (Principal Muslim High School, Port Louis, Murituis) will speak on "What Muslims Need to-day" in Urdu.

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS

In connection with the 13th Annual Gathering the following programme has been fixed for to-day, Thursday:—

At 10 a.m.: Visit to His Majesty's Mint.

At 7 p.m.: Annual General Meeting, at The Institution Library, at Botawalla Building, 3rd Floor, 7/8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

At 8-30 p.m.: Annual Dinner at "Mongini Ltd." Church Gate Street, Fort.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Painted Veil." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Dames". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Fog Over Frisco". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Anokha Prem". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Riptide". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Whispering Shadow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"This is the Life" or "Sajiva Moorti". Daily at 5-30 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The First World War" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music (Hindustani records). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music.—"Columbia Variety." 1. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. Zoological Medley "Noah's Ark." 2. The Western Brothers. (a) "Play the Game, you Cads." (b) "After All that". 3. Mr. and Mrs. Billy Mayeri —Piano Duets (a) "Marigold." (b) "Ace of Spades." 4. Ethel Waters—Comedienne (a) "Heat Wave." (b) "Harlem on my mind." 5. Rudy Starita—Xylophone Solos. (a) "Dance of the Octopus." (b) "Over the Sticks." 6. Binnie Hale, Bobby Howes and Company. Songs and Scenes from "Yes Madam." 7. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. Novelties: (a) "Whistling Rufus." (b) "Mosquitoes Parade." 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Recorded Programme. 7-30 p.m. The S.S. "President Johnson" Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. Instrumental Solo. 9-30 p.m. Madhavlal—Sitar. 10-0 p.m. Light Music. Dinkerrao Ammembal. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas. Polka; Menuet. 8-00 p.m. Talk: "A View of the British Industries Fair." Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for British India in London. 8-15 p.m. A Programme of Music by French Composers. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor, Eric Fogg. Sarah Fischer (Soprano) 9-15 p.m. Talk. 9-30 p.m. "Travellers All." A programme of poetry and music. Presented by William MacLurg 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by Henry O. Hodgson Relayed from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, February 23, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to consider the new Constitution of the B.P.C.C framed by the Constitution sub-committee. If the new Constitution is not passed at one sitting the Committee will meet from day to day until the whole Constitution is disposed of.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne visited the Police Hospital and the Masina Hospital on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Wilson College on Wednesday.

H. H. The Raja of Sawantwadi, Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Mr. C. P. Hughes, Miss E. Dearman Miss Nancy Lyle and Staff Officer to H. H. The Raja of Sawantwadi lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Wednesday.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

She sacrificed herself to the cause of love .... to still the desires of her heart and soul!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

SWEETS FOR CHILDREN

Municipal Committee's Plan To Celebrate Royal Jubilee

LATE SUMMER VACATION FOR SCHOOLS

A meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday evening, with Mrs. Shufi Tyebji, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

On the request of the Schools and Colleges Sub-Committee of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee for Bombay, the following resolution was moved from the Chair:

Resolved, that the summer vacation for all the Municipal Schools this year and to fix it from a date beyond the 10th May, 1935, so that the school children might be able to participate fully in the Jubilee Celebrations which are to take place on the 6th and 7th of May, 1935.

"To arrange for distribution of sweets to school children during the celebrations."

The resolution was carried. The Committee also decided to request the Corporation to sanction a sum of Rs. 8,000 for distributing sweets to about 70,000 pupils in various schools in the city.

PEON WARNED.

The Schools Committee also considered the case of a peon of the Dadar Malayalam and Tamil School, who was fined Rs. 25 being convicted of Satta Gambling. The Secretary of the Committee stated. "Enquiry was made and the peon has submitted an explanation to the effect that he was fined Rs. 25 at the Dadar Police Court, on a charge of Satta gambling, but that he was not guilty and it was through the mischief of some enemies that he was wrongly arrested and convicted.

The Committee warned the peon severely.

Bombay Women To Condemn J. P. C. Report On February 26

The Secretary, Bhatiya Stree Mandal writes:—

"An informal meeting of the representatives of various women Associations was held at Mrs. Babibai Mulji's on 18th instant to discuss the resolution and the future programme of the meeting to reject the J.P.C. Report. So far, Bhagini Samaj, Patidar Stree Samaj, Gujar Ladies Social Club, Kumarika Stree Mandal (Vile Parle, Brahma Kshatriya Mahila Samaj have joined together and under the joint auspices of these Associations on Tuesday, the 26th February, at 3-30 p.m. at Swadeshi Market under the Presidentship of Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsi Thakkar, the President, Bhatia Stree Mandal.

The previous resolution was discussed along with the suggestions from other bodies, and the following resolution has been finally adopted unanimously.

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay strongly condemns the India Bill as based on J. P. C. Report and challenges the right of any foreign power to dictate a constitution to our country. It further believes that it is the right of the people of India alone to frame their own Constitution."

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Maniben Kara, Lila Munshi, Avantikabai Gokhale, Shri. Nariman and others will address the meeting.

ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to the Government, General Department dated 11th February 1935 stating that H. E. Governor with the concurrence of the Hon. Minister for Local-Self-Government is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I. C. S. to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I. C. S.

Mr. Clee will receive a salary of Rs. 3,000 p.m. during the period he acts as Municipal Commissioner.

Pir Sahib Of Mangrol In Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Sahab of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat, arrived in Bombay last Sunday and is put up at "Rasul Manzil." He is to stay here for two or three weeks for a change, as he is indisposed. He was received by many people at the station on his arrival.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Johnson" Voy: 15 will arrive here on the 21st instant at 1-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 8 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 22nd instant at 12-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th February and is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th March. s.s. Genoa Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th February and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 23rd inst. s.s. Ginyo Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 17th February and is due to arrive here on 1st March.

Labour's Charge-Sheet Against Govt.

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKERS' CALL TO M.L.As.

Ventilate Grievances And Secure Redress To Victims Of Strike

The G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union has submitted a lengthy memorandum to the popular representatives in the Legislative Assembly drawing their attention to the issues arising out of the strike which took place in 1929 and to the Government communique of 1st March, 1930 in pursuance of which the strike was called off.

Breach Of Faith Charge

The Memorandum charges the Government with breach of faith in so far as the assurances contained in the Communique, according to the memorandum, have remained a dead letter.

Ventilate Their Grievances

The memorandum urges the popular representatives in the Assembly to take the opportunity presented by the Railway Budget debate to ventilate the grievances of the workers and get redress. Mr. V. V. Giri, as General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, is in full possession of all the particulars and along with Mr. N. M. Joshi must be able to put up a strong fight.

Throw Out Railway Budget

Mr. Khedgikar, President of the Union, is already in Delhi canvassing support to the cause of the workers. Local Labour circles expect solid support from the Congress Party and hope that the non-official Parties will join together and throw out the Railway Budget and demonstrate their sympathy with Labour.

The following memorandum on "Railway Budget" has been forwarded by the G. I. P. Railways' Workers' Union to the Popular Representatives in The Legislative Assembly:—

The memorandum says:—

The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union has been in existence for the last 17 years and has a membership of 12,000 at present. It represents about 80,000 workers all over the line.

In the year 1930, the Union formulated the demands of the workers and decided by a resolution passed at its general meeting to strike work with a view to secure their demands. (A copy of the text of demands is appended. See Appendix A.)

The strike lasted from 4th February to 13th March, when it was called off at the intercession of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. During the strike, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, to which the Union was affiliated, negotiated with the Railway Board on the issue of the G. I. P. Railway workers strike. The Railway Board refused to discuss this matter with the representatives of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, but in response to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation the Government of India issued a Communique dated March 1, 1930 to the effect that there would be no victimization of the strikers provided the strike was called off and the men returned to work on or by March 15, 1930 —this date was later extended to March 17, 1930.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

In accordance with the terms stated in the Government Communique of March 1, 1930, the strike was called off by the Union on March 13, 1930 and the men offered themselves for work at every station and workshop on March 14. More than 05 per cent of the strikers were refused reinstatement on the grounds that their vacancies were permanently filled up and the majority of them were refused even to be placed on the Waiting List, by imposing new conditions which were not mentioned in the Government Communique.

Immediately after the strike, the Union was not allowed by the Railway Board to submit the case of the workers before them. The matter was then taken up by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation once more with the Railway Board at its half yearly meetings. (Please refer to the proceedings of the 1st and 2nd half yearly meetings.) Although it was clearly shown by the All-India Railwayment's Federation that the terms of the Government Communique of March 1,1930 were not implemented by the administration of the G. I. P. Railway and as a result, thousands were thrown out of employment, Government have not taken any steps to implement the terms of the Communique.

5,000 IDLE.

Since the strike, (during the last five years), more than 5,000 workers have remained idle. All of them had offered themselves for duty by March 17, 1930 in keeping with the terms of the Communique.

Of those who have been re-engaged many, who had put in long years of service have been treated as new entrants and re-engaged on a lower scale and denied all privileges which they enjoyed under the former service conditions.

Hundreds of workers who ask for employment are told that their names are on the Waiting List and that they would be re-engaged at the earliest opportunity but still they remain idle.

Those workers who have been discharged as a result of the strike have been refused their gratuity ignoring the years of service put in.

The Provident Fund of the men, who are on the Waiting List is still withheld by the administration alhoutgh five years have passed since the strike.

GROWING WORSE.

The condition of the workers on the G.I.P. Railway line is growing worse and worse. The administration has launched an offensive on their standard of living. Hundreds of men have been retrenched. The incomes have been reduced by the introduction of new scales of pay. They are deprived of ordinary privileges of eave, gratuity etc. There is racial discrimination in the matter of promotion, grade, leave, passes etc.

The discussion on the Railway Budget, when it is introduced in the Assembly, will provide an opportunity of raising the issue of the grievances of the workers and expose the gross injustice done to them by the failure of the Government to implement the terms of the Communique.

We submit our demands arising from the strike:

1 All those strikers who reported to duty before March 17, 1930, as fixed in the Communique of March 1, 1930, whether individually or collectively, should immediately be reinstated.

2 Strikers not re-engaged or placed on the Waiting List because they have not fulfilled the fresh conditions of vacating quarters and return of stores which was not specially mentioned in the Communique should be placed on proper waiting list.

3 In re-engagement preference has been given to retrenched staff over the strikers. Under the terms of the agreement, the strikers should be given preference.

4 The ex-strikers employed after 16-7-1931 who have been treated as temporary and deprived of their legitimate privileges should be restored to their full rights and privileges and regarded as permanent.

5 Re-engaged strikers should not be regarded as new entrants for the purpose of revised scale of pay.

6 No distinction should be made between reinstated strikers and the rest in the matter of leave, passes, seniority, gratuity etc.

7 Strikers who are nearing their age limit and who cannot be reinstated or re-engaged in the near future should be given their gratuity since they have been treated as discharged.

8 Strikers convicted for offences not involving moral turpitude, should be reinstated without any restriction.

9 Strikers irrespective of any waiting list, who failed in the medical examination should be reinstated in other suitable capacities or granted gratuity for the full period of their service, including cases of lesser than 15 years, as was done in the case of retrenched staff.

10 Strikers should not be sent for medical or departmental test

(Continued on page 10)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Insurance World"

The Anniversary (January) number of the "Insurance World" amply maintains the high reputation which this magazine has won for itself as one of the best Insurance magazines in this country. Besides being well got up and printed, it is profusely illustrated with portraits of notable Insurance workers and contains a good number of popular articles on the various aspects of Insurance. The special features of the magazine are to popularise Swadeshi Insurance, to emphasise the beneficent character of Insurance, and to attract to this field well-qualified workers of both sexes.

Relief Of The Blind

Thousands of persons in India are daily blinded by small pox and other fell diseases. According to the latest census the number of blind in India is 60,137. These figures do not include those who have slight vision and who are for all practical purposes blind. If these are also included, the total number of the blind would be much greater. It is gratifying to note that the Blind Relief Association, which is the first and oldest of its kind in India, has been doing very useful work for the prevention of the blindness as well as for the relief of the blind. In Bombay during 1933, 12,697 patients were treated by Dr. Machave of the Blind Relief Association. Then, on behalf of the Association, 102 spectacles were given free to the poor eye-sufferers during the same period. The Association appeals for funds in order to enable it to carry on the humanitarian work. The annual membership fee is only Rs. 5 while Life Membership is secured by a donation of Rs. 100.

POLICE OFFICER'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Can Evidence Of Accomplice In Offence Of Receiving Bribes Be Accepted?

To what extent the evidence of an accomplice in the offence of receiving bribery could be accepted by the court in spite of the ordinary rule to the contrary was the point dealt with by the Chief Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court in dismissing the appeal of Papa Kamalkhan a police sub-Inspector of Satara District.

The appellant was sentenced to one year's R.I. and Rs. 1,000 fine by the Sessions Judge on charges of receiving stolen property, receiving illegal gratification as a public servant for hushing up an offence and framing a record in an incorrect manner with the intention of screening the offenders.

In this case three other men were also tred for abetment but were acquitted. They were Shaik Abdul, head constable, Abdul Gani, a constable and Sayed Nabi, also a constable.

ANONYMOUS PETITION SEQUEL

In November 1933, a theft was committed in the village of Kalambi in respect of which Krishna Kadam made a confession. The appellant investigated the case and during the investigations, Babu Saheb, the Patel told Krishna that he would be let off on paying Rs. 1000 to the appellant. Krishna agreed and the head constable and the two constables (who were acquitted in the present case) were sent to bring the money from Krishna and they paid it to the appellant who thereupon, hushed up the offence. Some days later, an anonymous petition being made to the higher authorities, Krishna was prosecuted for theft and convicted. In that case the three constables had given evidence. As a result of the disclosures made in that case, the sub-inspector (appellant) and the three constables were tried in connection with the bribe.

JUDGMENT

Giving judgment in appeal, the Chief Justice held that the evidence given by the three constables in the theft case could not be admitted as evidence against the appellant in the present case. Eliminating that evidence, the only direct evidence on the bribery charge was the evidence of the Patil. Bapu Saheb, who was alleged to have suggested to Krishna (the theif) to pay Rs. 1,000 to the appellant. But the Patil was an accomplice and an objection had been raised by the defence against accepting his evidence without corroboration.

The ordinary rule of law which required corroboration of the evidence of an accomplice, observed his lordship, applied with very little force to a case like the present where the appellant was charged with extorting a bribe. The objection to the evidence of an accomplice did not hold good where the person who paid the bribe was not a willing participant in the offence but only a victim of the offence.

Mr. Justice Wadia elaborated this point in his concurring judgment.

Their lordships, in the result, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1935

A MISDIRECTED APPEAL

We wish Doctor Sapru had concentrated exclusively on solving the problem of economic unemployment in the U.P. instead of trying, alongside of it, to relieve, if he will forgive us for saying so, his own self-imposed political unemployment. Doctor Sapru retired into "the comfortable obscurity of a provincial lawyer" for reasons which are well-known and which were openly discussed in the country without their truth being in any way questioned or contradicted by him. His sudden re-emergence from "obscurity" to champion the J.P.C. Report accords ill with those reasons. And what is his main plea? The cold, clear-headed statesman and lawyer is sentimentally alarmed about the fate of "goodwill between India and England!" Indians, he urged, "must work it (the J.P.C. scheme) in such a way that it did not lead to ill will between the two countries!" Pandit Malaviya promptly gave the right answer. But what surprises us is that Dr. Sapru who knows, as well as any one else, that the scheme is based on anything but goodwill and that "every clause," as Malaviyaji said, "was filled with distrust towards Indians, which meant a blow to the self-respect of Indians", should call upon his countrymen to grovel in the dust and look happy. Is it humanly possible for any people to re-act cheerfully to fetters and promote "goodwill?" Doctor Sapru at least should know better.

Progressive Deterioration

If Dr. Sapru at all expects that the new Constitution would be more workable in practice than seems probable from the bare text of the India Bill, that expectation is falsified by, among other things, the general tenour of the Instruments of Instructions, the full text of which is now available in India. They only mark a further stage in the progressive deterioration of the original R.T.C. scheme, the memories or the hopes of which probably still haunt Dr. Sapru's mind. If the different Indian interests should combine in opposition to those of Britain even in sheer self-defence, the Governor-General or the Governor would promptly step in and use his autocratic powers to nullify such united opposition in the name of his all-comprehensive special responsibilities.

The Right Course

The Instruments significantly lay down that communal considerations are by no means to be forgotten in the selection of Ministers. They also encourage the Governors virtually to perpetuate communalism even in the Services. Nay, the Governors are instructed that, even if there should be "an accepted policy in this regard", by which evidently is meant a settlement among the communities concerned, he is free to modify it if "he is fully satisfied that modification of that policy is essential in the interests of the communities affected or of the well-being of the public." When Governors are free to override, even an accepted policy, one can imagine how and with what end they and the I.C.S. heads of Departments, nominally controlled by Ministers, will distribute the jobs in their gift. When a communal policy, inconsistent with the best interests of the country is followed by the Governor-General or the Governors, goodwill and co-operation, as they understand it, can only mean sharing the responsibility for an objectionable policy. If Dr. Sapru wants the public to offer goodwill and co-operation in these circumstances in working the new Constitution we doubt if many in his own Liberal camp will respond to his call. If he is anxious about goodwill between India and Britain, the right course for him is to ask Britain to show goodwill and co-operation in deciding upon the new Constitution itself. But he knows that his appeals in that direction have all gone in vain and will continue to be in vain. That, however, is no justification for a misdirected appeal to the people to attempt the impossible task of so working an obnoxious Constitution as to make it a blessing. It is true that in the long run this very constitution will end as a blessing. But that consummation will not be brought about by the policy that Dr. Sapru has in mind.

Principles Of Taxation In India

The Assembly debate on Thursday last on the need to revise the basis of taxation in India does not help very much the student of public finance in this country, anxious to understand the basis of the taxation policy in favour with the Government of India. True, the spokesmen of the popular parties made three distinct demands, viz., (a) the reduction of income tax, both as regards the minimum of subsistance exempted from taxation,—now Rs. 1,000 per annum, which they wanted to be raised to the pre-depression level of Rs. 2,000 per annum,—and as regards the actual charged; (b) the discontinuance of heavy revenue duties on the imported articles, as also of any charges on exports, and the removal of excises which press unduly heavily on domestic industry; and (c) the assimilation of the land revenue to the income tax, as far as may be. But Sir James Grigg did not meet their critics fairly and squarely. The new Finance Member indulged in vague generalities on the plea that the approach of his own budget statement made it difficult for him to give expression before the House to any opinions on the subject that might possibly be construed as hints regarding the coming changes, if any, in the next Budget of the Government of India. On the problem of the land revenue, Sir James sought shelter in the plea that the subject would, in future, be entirely in the control of the Provincial Governments, who would also be entitled, if they so chose, to impose income tax on agricultural incomes. But these were far from indicating the mind of the Government or the policy they pursued; and his vague generalities and meaningless platitudes helped still less to make clear that upon which the Opposition wanted so urgently to have some light. Even on the final vote, Government remained neutral,—perhaps because they realised that they had no chance of a victory; and so, even that straw did not help to point the direction of the wind.

But because Government did not declare their hand, it does not follow that the problem is the less urgent or that the spokesmen of the Opposition had failed to make out a case. The need for a revision of the basis and principles of taxation in India is all the greater to-day, when for all formal purposes it may safely be assumed that a wholly new structure of the State is going to be imposed upon us. In a Federation of the type envisaged in the Bill now before Parliament, no problem will be so difficult as this of making an equitable, and withal adequate, division of financial resources and obligations, as between the Federation and its component units. The necessity, at such a time, to define the basic principles of policy and to revise, re-condition, or re-state them, in unambiguous forms, is inescapable. Well may Mr. Aney emphasize the constitutional defect of indirect taxation,—a creation of the executive rules made under powers expressly conferred for the purpose on the Executive,—as negativing the principle of "no taxation without representation." For, inasmuch as these indirect taxes are brought into being by the rules made by the Executive, the Legislature has little chance to consider them, and still less to remove any fundamental defects that may have crept into them. In democracies, the emphasis should be laid more and more upon direct taxation, as the one most obvious form of the burden of government and, as such, likely to be remedied by public attention being inevitably focussed upon it. But the Government of India had inevitably come to rely more and more upon indirect taxation and so had raised just and reasonable anxieties in the minds of their critics about the future of Indian finance in the impending changes, if the principles or traditions, now in favour with our irresponsible bureaucracy, continued to inspire the policy of taxation even under the new regime. The denunciation, again, of export duties, or excise duties, as needlessly hurting the domestic producer could be easily supported by strong injunctions against such measures in constitutions like that of the U. S. A. But the Government of India cannot dispense to-day with these export and excise duties, as, without them, their Budget would show a much larger deficit than is even now visible. Finally, the proposal for the assimilation of the land revenue to income tax and the assessment of that revenue according to ability, was one that no Government calling itself civilized should oppose. Sir James Grigg, nevertheless, opposed this suggestion, partly on constitutional grounds but partly, also, on grounds of principle, viz., that land revenue always contained an element of rent. That is a doctrine, which we had not hoped to find supported by such a pillar of the bureaucracy as Sir James. He had used the argument, however, as a parrot repeats the words taught by its keeper. His plea that land revenue would, under the new regime, be a matter entirely of provincial concern,—with the right to the Provincial Legislatures to impose taxes on agricultural incomes, is marred by the hint transparent in it, that the burdens of taxation would most certainly be increased in the new constitution rather than diminished and that the poor man need hope for not the slightest improvement of his lot in the new dispensation. Of the same class is his observation that the postal rates have no element of taxation, even though they are absolute monopoly charges.

The debate was useless, so far as it might have been intended by its participants, to throw some light on the approaching Budget. Sir J. Grigg will almost certainly plead his novitiate for refraining from any structural or radical changes in the legacy left him by his predecessors. There is no hope, despite improvement shown by the Railway Budget, of any removal or reduction in the excise duties on sugar or matches. The yield from sugar excise seems to have been much lower than estimated, the ten months' yield being Rs. 55.04 lakhs as against the Rs. 147 lakhs estimated. The raising of the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 is not an impossibility, if we remember the improved yield of the Customs,—in ten months 44.62 crores, as against an estimate of 49.16 crores for the whole year. At this rate the Customs revenue alone for the next year ought to show a surplus of some 5 crores or, allowing for a rise in expenditure due to the abolition of the salary cut of 5 per cent., of 4 crores. How this improvement will be utilised is a problem the debate of last Thursday might have been depended upon to indicate. As it turned out, however, the debate was utterly useless for that purpose: while, for indicating the policy inspiring the Finance Member, it was still less serviceable. We must wait, now till the Budget is out and the facts are laid more glaringly before the public by Sir James Grigg.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Budget Forecasts

(By K. T. SHAH.)

All through the last week, the Assembly was occupied, practically speaking, with discussions of several non-official resolutions, showing one or the other grievance of the public, or suggesting definite lines of progress. The most considerable of these resolutions were two: that in regard to the removal of the disqualifications on certain individuals to stand as candidates for the Assembly and that in regard to the taxation policy of Government. Government maintain their traditional attitude of obduracy and indifference on the former; and, notwithstanding volleys of questions, they continue to go on heedless of public opinion on such matters.

The Taxation Debate

The debate on the basis and principles of taxation was a little more useful,—if only on the negative side. For one thing, Government refrained from voting,—a clear indication of a slowly dawning realisation that they had no

(Continued on page 3.)

HOARE'S DECLARATION

Far From Satisfying Even The Moderates, It Will Revive The National Revolt Against The Humiliating Implications Of The Preamble Of 1919

By K. F. NARIMAN.

It is satisfactory to note that at the present critical juncture, our Moderate friends and Constitutionalists are displaying some grit and are not submitting easily to the ensnaring tactics of British diplomacy. The latest attempt of Sir Samuel Hoare to net them in once again has so far failed and the Secretary of State's invitation to his Indian allies with his usual: "Will you walk into my parlour"? has so far not been responded to.

Thus these usually gullible and easily conquerable victims are on this occasion displaying a spirit and power of resistance that must have amazed and disappointed these Western diplomats.

The New Toy

It is both surprising and perplexing, that Sir Samuel Hoare, the present chief actor on the British stage, is offering as a new bait to his Indian associates, what has always been objected to and resented, as the most irritating and insulting part of Government of India Act, 1919. As a further 'friendly' gesture and a new 'peace-term,' he generously and large-heartedly offers to his afflicted and injured Indian friends a fresh 'concession,' hoping thereby to sooth and solace their extremely ruffled and agitated feelings and thus win them over once again to his side. And what is that new toy for the Indian political 'kiddies'? He has magnanimously offered to retain and perpetuate the great and historic 'preamble' of 1919 Government of India Act. He offers the new 'gift' most complacently, fully believing that this wonderful, magical, diplomatic stroke will immediately and automatically transform political India and the Moderate and Liberals at least will once again begin to sing gratefully a chorus of praise.

Glimpse Into The Past

Sir Samuel Hoare may be excused for this deceptive delusion under which he labours. During Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, he was not the Secretary of State for India and hence he is not supposed to know the Indian political conditions of that period. A little study of recent political history of the country would have acquainted him with the fact, that about 15 years ago when the draft of 1919 Act was first published, there was a wave of indignation and storm of protests against this very 'preamble' that he seeks to retain and perpetuate now, as a matter of favour as a further concession, because that preamble sought to insult and humiliate the country, by placing it under the political tutelage of British Parliament. With an air of most provoking presumption and an attitude of arrogant superiority, it appointed 'the Mother of Parliaments' as the sole political examiner, to determine from time to time the fitness of India and on such certificates alone, could India get some further doles or crumbs of political freedom, future promotions entirely depending upon the past good conduct, and all progress could be blocked for ages, if the taskmasters in England were displeased or dissatisfied with the naughty children of this continental political school.

Insulting

Note carefully the following clauses, in the said preamble, the precious gifts that are sought to be retained by that great 'friend of India' Sir Samuel Hoare, to appease his Indian political allies:

"Cl. 3. And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

"Cl. 4. And whereas action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

What Nation or country in the world, howsoever fallen, oppressed and helpless, but with al iota of self-respect left, could tolerate such impertinent, preposterous, arrogant and insulting clauses in a preamble of a statute, purporting to confer 'reforms' or 'political advancement'?

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

CHANGED TONE

Four years ago, when India had won a fairly high political status by sheer self-assertion, Lord Irwin hastened to assure Gandhiji that the R. T. Conference was to devise at once a federal constitution with some temporary safeguards demonstrably in the interests of India. The Indian people then put more faith in such promises than in self-assertion and speedily lost the status the country had acquired. And since then Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) has changed his tone and emulating the language of the old Declaration of 1917, he says now in a distinctly patronising tone: "The basis of our future relations with India must be that of partnership, whereby we may promise India, when she has grown up to it, a status in our Empire not inferior to any other of the King's dominions". So long as India relies most on such vague promises, she will never grow up to the standard demanded by Britain. At any rate Britain will never admit that India "has grown up to it".

HAND-SPINNING IN PUNJAB

We commend to our readers the article on "Economic Depression and Hand-Spinning" in the current number of "Svadeshi," reproduced in our columns on Wednesday. It is a review of a book entitled "Wisdom And Waste In the Punjab Village" by Mr. M. L. Darling, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in that province. As the review in question points out, the most striking feature of the book is the author's testimony to the growth of hand-spinning in various villages in the Punjab and the appreciable relief it provides to numerous poor villagers. The progress that he records is doubtless due almost entirely to private effort inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's teachings and propaganda. But the Government can do much to help this home industry if they now at least shed their distrust of it because of its political possibilities.

CONGRESS LEADERS VINDICATED

We welcome Mr. M. S. Aney's statement about the voting on Mr. Jinnah's first amendment in the Assembly. We have already pointed out on an earlier occasion how the only course open to the Congress party, consistently with the resolution of the Congress, was to have nothing to do with the acceptance or rejection of the Communal Award. Mr. Aney, however, is the leader of the "Nationalist" Party and it is quite natural for him that he should be critical of the Congress Party's neutrality and "not at all approve of the attitude" that the Congress M.L.A.'s adopted on the occasion. But Mr. Aney does not hesitate to do justice to the Congress leaders: "I must, however, say in fairness to Sardar Vallabhbhai and the other Congress leaders with whom I held discussions that they had all along assumed that the official bloc in the House would remain neutral". Equally handsomely Mr. Aney admits that, "it is true that I was kept informed by the Congress leaders of these various developments". All this is welcome because it decisively proves that the Congress party was guilty neither of breach of faith nor of any deliberate betrayal of the "Nationalists".

INSULTING PROVISIONS

Dr. A. S. Erulkar, the retiring President of the Bombay Medical Union, has done well to protest against certain provisions in the new India Bill which are a calculated affront both to the Government of India and the Indian Medical profession. Particularly objectionable is the provision under which, if there should be any dispute between the British Medical Council and the Indian Medical Council as to reciprocity, the right of appeal shall lie with the Privy Council in England and not with the Government of India. Provisions like this, as Dr. Erulkar observes, are an insult to India and the Indian Medical Council. We wholeheartedly support his suggestion that the medical profession in India should uncompromisingly oppose such humiliating laws and thus assert the independence of the profession as well as of the country.

ASSEMBLY AND SEVA DAL

The country will not agree with the Assembly President that the ban on the Seva Dal was not sufficiently important or urgent to justify an adjournment motion. The Home Member's answers in the Assembly and the unsupported allegations that he advanced as reasons for the ban being continued in different provinces were grossly unsatisfactory and invested the question of the ban with urgent public importance. As Mr. Diveker points out, the Seva Dal "is entirely a constituent part of the Congress organisation carrying out programmes laid down by the Congress and, as such, pledged to observe non-violence as required by the creed of the Congress." To charge it with violence is really a libel unless it can be supported by evidence.

VESTED INTERESTS.

Safeguards being in the air, all vested interests are in search of safeguards of every conceivable type. Exploiting employers see great possibilities in the policy of protection and are anxious to safeguard these against pro-Labour legislation. Zamindars, Inamdars and Talukdars, conscious of enjoying fat unearned incomes while many of their tenants are starving, are out to safeguard their privileged position against certain attack on every unjust privilege. The All-India Talukdar's Conference welcomes Second Chambers and asks for more representation here, there and everywhere. If they seriously believe that by doing further injustice to the poor and thus alienating them they can do any real good to themselves, their intelligence is really in inverse proportion to their wealth.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Bombay Council Congratulated

We congratulate the Bombay Legislative Council on the bold stand that it has taken against the unwanted report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. A "United Press" message from Bombay states that by 38 to 21 votes the Bombay Council refused leave to the Home Member to move his motion that the House do take into consideration the J.P.C. Report. It is further stated that the non-official section of the House had been roused to the idea of wholesale opposition to the official motion in view of the trend of recent debates on the India Bill in the House of Commons. We suppose that the report itself even without the commentaries propounded by the members of the House of Commons, must have been considered by the members of the Bombay Council fit only for unceremonious rejection and we are glad that they have evaluated the proper worth of the report. What they have done is better, indeed, more unequivocal, than adoption of a formal motion of rejection. They have proved by their action what we have all along been saying that the J.P.C. Report is not fit to be touched even with a pair of tongs. All honour to the members of the Bombay Council.—"Forward."

In the course of the discussion on Mr. Somerville's amendment, Lt.-Com. Agnew (Con.) inquired why the title of Viceroy was not used.

Mr. Butler replied that the term Viceroy was never used in statute or warrant appointment. It was a courtesy term and was intended as such.

We strongly deplore this tactlessness on the part of the Under-Secretary of State. What will Lord Willingdon think?

* * * *

Lord Wolmer was worse—but futuristically. For, according to him the Viceroy, under the "Reformed" constitution will be "a mixture of Charles I and Horatio Bottomley."

Well, who are we to question what his lordship says, much though we may regret it.

What? You want biographical notes? Shut up.

* * * *

We learn from an Anglo-Indian, and, therefore, quite reliable, source that the Council of the Western Indian Liberal Federation "considered the attitude adopted by Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the reforms debate and was inclined to be critical."

This, of course, is a pleasant surprise for which we thank the source as well as the Council of the Federation even at the risk of embarrassing both.

* * * *

But "Sir Cowasji justified his attitude and remained firm."

—in his patriotic weakness.

Well, there is much to be said in favour of one being strong in one's frailties.

* * * *

General Sir Robert Cassels, says a British paper, is known as "the brainiest man in the Army of India."

Who are the other two?

* * * *

U.P. TO HAVE DEFICIT.

—Dalal Street.

U.P. should be persuaded not to.

* * * *

The same paper informs us of "Labour's urge to amend Title" of the "Reform" Bill.

This subjective feeling does Labour credit.

* * * *

Thus Mr. M. A. Jinnah at a Muslim Students' meeting in Delhi, "I am not so stupid or blind to realities as to take the verdict of the Legislative Assembly on the J.P.C. Report as a personal victory."

As a matter of fact Mr. Jinnah is unduly modest. Some credit is certainly due to him.

* * * *

But, if you ask us he is more or less correct as regards the "realities."

The voting was not so much a victory for the Independent leader as a decisive defeat for Government and the J.P.C. Scheme.

* * * *

At the same meeting a youthful Muslim observed that "there was no lack of flunkeys amongst Muslims."

We are afraid, no. They are fully represented, enjoying the usual weightage too.

But these inconvenient youngsters must be effectively gagged.

* * * *

A correspondent asks if we are aware of the fact that the bye-election to the Council of State has resulted in Sir Shapurji Billimoria yielding the winning place to Mr. Shantidas Askuran.

The answer, we regret to say, is emphatically in the affirmative.

* * * *

"DELHI HOMOEOPATHS MEET"

—Headline.

And we hope they respond to the call of humanity. The Treasury Benches badly need treatment on the principle of 'similia similibus.'

* * * *

Mr. Gregoria Perfecto Perfecto —there is after all much in a name—of Philippines has signed the official draft constitution of the Philippines in his own blood.

In India, however, it is the protest against the official draft constitution that is entitled to that compliment.

* * * *

'Have you ever appeared as a witness before?'

'Yes, your worship.'

'In what suit?'

'My dark serge.'

Battle Over India Bill In Committee

Tory Safeguards For Viceroy's Appointment Thrown Out

LONDON, February 19.

During the committee stage of India Bill, Lord Wolmer moved an amendment which he said was designed to give the Viceroy security of tenure, providing that the Viceroy shall hold office subject to removal by the King on an address of both the houses.

In support of his amendment, Lord Wolmer declared that Government were giving the Viceroy an impossible task. He must be a man of extraordinary experience, a trained parliamentarian of iron nerves, in fact, he said, "a mixture of Charles the first and Horatio Bottomley."

The amendment, however, was lost.

The Chairman next selected an amendment in the name of Col. Wedgwood, the object of which was to discuss whether Federation should include States or be confined solely to British India. After a discussion with regard to the extent of the debate, Col. Wedgwood intimated that he would raise the subject later.

Lord Wolmer moved an amendment, which he described as designed to give the Viceroy security of tenure, providing that the Viceroy shall hold office subject to removal by the King on an address of both the Houses.

Sir Samuel Hoare declined to accept the proposal declaring that such a procedure would be a serious innovation and a great mistake, which, he believed, would have disastrous results. He could imagine nothing worse than Parliamentary motions demanding the resignation of the Viceroy.

Lord Wolmer's amendment was defeated by 324 votes to 49.

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Con.) proposed the omission of sub-section 3, clause 3. Mr. R. A. Butler opposing said the separation of two offices would cause a great confusion.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

No amendments were proposed for clause 4, and after four hours' discussion part one was concluded.

Immediately part two of the Bill was reached, Mr. Churchill proposed postponement of clause 5 and 6. Sir Samuel Hoare refused to accept the motion which, after half an hour's debate was rejected by 290 to 41.

Impossible Task

Lord Wolmer in the course of his speech supporting his amendment declared that government were giving the Viceroy an impossible task. He must be a man of extraordinary experience, a trained Parliamentarian of iron nerves, a man of action and an administrator, indeed a mixture of Charles the First and Horatio Bottomley.

In the course of discussion Lord Somerville's amendment, Lt.-Com. W. G Agnew enquired why the title "Viceroy" was not used

Mr. Butler replied that the term Viceroy is never used in the statute or a warrant of appointment It was a courtesy term and was intended to be so.

Lord Wolmer moved that instead of a provision for Federation by a proclamation, there should be a provision for the constitution of the Council of greater India, consisting not more than 200 representatives of British India States, who would advise the Governor-General on matters of common concern. He said by proceeding on the lines originally advocated by the Simon Commission, the House would avoid the fraud of pretended democratic Federal Centre from which vital powers were withheld.

Lord Wolmer admitted that there was a strong case for bold experiment in the provinces, but certain questions affecting all-India should not be placed in the hands of Indian politicians at present. He, therefore commended an advisory council which would acquaint the Viceroy with the feelings of provinces and states, and leave the settlement in the hands of Viceroy and his adviser.

The debate on Lord Wolmer's amendment had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

GENERAL SIR A. SKEEN DEAD

Was Chairman Of Indian Sandhurst Committee

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The death has occurred of General Sir Andrew Skeen.—Reuter.

(General Skeen who was born on January 20, 1873, had a distinguished military career. He served on the N. W. Frontier from 1897-98, China in 1900, East Africa 1902-4, the European War 1914-17, 3rd Afghan War 1919, Waziristan 1919-20 Was in command of Peshawar District from 1922-23, and G. O. in C. Southern Command from 1923-24. Also became Chief of General Staff, Indian Army 1924-28, and A. D. C. General to the King 1928-29. Rose to the rank of General in 1929 before retirement. In 1925 General Skeen presided over a committee known as the Indian Sandhurst Committee which recommended the doubling of vacancies allotted to Indians at Sandhurst, the abandonment of the Eight Unit Scheme, and the establishment of a Military College on the lines of Sandhurst in India. Fifteen months after the publication of the report, the Government acted against the recommendations to the surprise of all shades of opinion. The late Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah were among the members of the Committee.

"HOOD"-"RENOWN" COLLISION

Three Court Martials At Portsmouth

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Sequel to the "Hood"-"Renown" collision there will be three Court Martials staged at Portsmouth shortly after the arrival of "Renown" for repairs.

The defendants will be Rear Admiral S. R. Bailey commanding the battle cruisers and Captain, F.T.B. Tower of "Hood" and Capt. H. R. Sawbridge of "Renown". There are only four previous cases of court-martialling of an Admiral since 1856, all of them being acquitted.

COCKROACH SOUP FOR UNCLEANLINESS

Communist Convicted For "Political Hooliganism"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, Feb. 20

Serge Sosnin, Secretary, Communist Party Committee at Isaakogorsk, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for compelling the railway restaurant staff to eat cockroach soup. A plateful of this "delicacy" had to be consumed by several men under the eyes of Sosnin as punishment for uncleanliness and on the threat of instant dismissal. The judge described Sosnin's act as "political hooliganism and unexampled mockery."

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The treasury returns issued tonight show the revenue of year hitherto is £594 millions compared with £603 millions this time last year, and with the budget estimate of £706 millions, leaving £112 millions to be collected in remaining six weeks of the financial year.

Expenditure, hitherto, is £622 millions compared with £608 millions last year and the budget estimate of £711 millions.

It is estimated that the budget surplus is £796 thousand.

ITALY WANTS BARGAINING LEVER

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, Feb. 20.

A list of 1,500 articles requiring special licences for import in Italy, under the new decree is intended partly to restrict Italy's imports and partly to provide a bargaining lever to obtain favourable treatment of Italy's export, and includes coal, machinery, woollen clothing, skins, worked steel, iron, fish, manufacturing cotton, linen, hemp, tobacco, spirits, tea, and biscuits.

The restrictions vary from 35 to ten per cent. The duties come into force from March 31.

ATTACK ON SALARY CUT RESTORATION

Home Member Tells Council Story Of "Vande Mataram" Circular

M.L.Cs. PLEAD FOR RELIEF FOR PEASANTS

During the budget discussions on Wednesday in the Bombay Council, Mr. L. L. Gokhale (Poona City) referring to the question of gambling in American futures remarked that this evil was rampant everywhere in the villages, towns, factories, shops, and even schools and that nothing was being done to stamp out this growing evil, even when it was eating the vitals of the people.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister Local Self-Government in a general reply said that he and his colleagues were doing all they could possibly do, to relieve the peasants of their economic stringency. The two most important works undertaken were the village uplift movement and the village panchayat.

In the execution of these works, he wanted the help and co-operation of the people themselves. It was not only money that counted.

He assured the Hon. Member that Rs. 33,000 had been raised for the purpose of village uplift and Rs 23,000 to village panchayat.

LAKH FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

With regard the district local boards, Sir Shah Nawaz said that he had been able to collect a lac of rupees to help to the district local boards, when a member of the House asked how he was going to distribute the amount.

The Minister for the Local Self-Government replied that it was for the Commissioner to decide.

Referring to the water-scarcity question, the Hon. Minister said that that question was a comprehensive one, and was not confined to the depressed classes only.

As regards the hospitals, he regretted that he could not get more money and that the medical and Health departments should co-operate with the local bodies.

There were some district local boards, he observed, whose work was satisfactory. But there were others also whose efficiency could be called in question. But he assured the House that the Government was willing and ready to extend its help wherever an experiment was contemplated upon, provided the Government was convinced that the results would be satisfactory.

Replying the questions of Mr. Gangoli with regard to the Forest Department, the Hon. Minister said that he (Mr. Gangoli) was very hard-working and conscientious, but only he jumped at conclusions. (Laughter).

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto hoped to save a substantial amount during the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His Majesty, even after providing for illuminations!

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara) said that with a deficit budget at the advent of reforms which might come a year or two hence it would be much better for them either to have no reforms at all or to go back to pre-reform days. He cited facts and figures to show that no stability in finance had been attained and that the reforms would only add to the expenses.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) referring to the beneficent activities of the State or the Nation-building Departments said that the Government were taking credit for things which they had not done.

Further the Government had not reduced the administration charges.

In the shape of giving relief to the peasants, the speaker observed, nothing had been done. Suspension was no benefit to the agriculturists. Remissions were what the peasants wanted. In the shape of remissions Sind was getting 124 lakhs of rupees, whereas the Presidency proper had Rs. 63 lakhs to its credit.

Severely criticising the restoration of cuts which affected only a small portion of the public, Mr. Jog said that equitable economy would mean a much wider term including the reduction of taxation and other measures affecting the peasants.

INVIDIOUS COMPARISON.

Discussing the budget Mr. Jog said that the comparison with the year 1921-22 with 1935-36 was inappropriate. Comparison was to be made between 1915-16 and 1935-36 when the total cost of establishment was Rs. 3,36,00,000. If an account of the necessaries of life, cuts were to be restored, it would mean the easing of burden only to some. The agriculturists could not raise the prices as a lot of damage had been done to the crop. The assurance was that cuts would be restored as soon as financial equilibrium was established; but they had a deficit budget.

The argument that efficiency would suffer would not hold ground for the reason that for the last three years cuts were not restored.

He asked whether efficiency had been affected during the period. He opined that present cut restoration was in opportune.

REVISION OF SALARIES

Mr. Pestonsha Vakil deplored the decision of the Government to restore the cuts at an unfortunate juncture. While the member was speaking on the Government of India's part in the restoration of cuts the President intervened.

The President wanted to know from the Government side if the suggestion that the Government of India had directed or ordered the Government of Bombay to restore the cuts was true.

The Finance Member said that it was entirely in the hands of the Provincial Government.

To a question from Mr. L. R. Tairsee the Finance Member replied that it was voluntary on the part of the Privincial Government to restore the cuts or not with certain restrictions.

Continuing Mr. Vakil said that the cuts were being restored at a time when there was slump in prices. He asked for a Committee to revise the scale of salaries of Government servants which was higher than in any other civilised country. He also asked a revision of the Excise policy of the Government and suggested that a new policy should be set out afresh and the Minister in Charge should be held responsible if he deviated from the policy laid out.

PROHIBITION AT WORK

Dewan Bahdur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education and Excise said that the education in the Presidency had increased considerably. No further development could be made due to financial stringency. The Zamindars would be glad to know that provision had been made to educate sons of Zamindars of Sind in a school of agriculture. There was also a proposal to train all the teachers in the Presidency.

Referring to the criticism levelled against the Excise policy of the Government, the Minister said that the ultimate goal of the Government was prohibition (Dr. Gilder: Hear Hear). He said that two facts should be taken into consideration towards the attainment of that goal. One was the strengthening of Excise duties and prevention of illicit manufacture of liquor.

Continuing the Minister said that in reaching the goal there were several difficulties that the Government had to face. Replying to the criticism that the increase in the number of liquor shops did not prove that Government were furthering their policy of prohibition, he said that though the number of shops had increased, the consumption limit laid down in 1928 had not been exceeded. Referring to Ratnagiri, he said that unless liquor was supplied to those who were in need of it illicit manufacture would go on.

PROGRESSIVE INDEED!

Mr. B.S. Kamat (Poona) referred to the Finance Secretary who characterised the budget as a progressive budget and said that it was prodigal's progress." He said that it could not be called a progressive budget because 27 lakhs from the Courts had been taken and it meant that the Government were saving their assets to pay off their debts. The debt charges which amounted to 32 lakhs thirteen years ago had risen to 152 lakhs and that could not be called progressive. During the last 13 years the Government had received through additional taxation about 75 lakhs and had spent only about 28 lakhs more on the nation-building Departments. That also could not be called progressive.

THIS DISCRIMINATION

The speaker referred to the sugar factories and complained that the European firms were given better facilities than the Indian companies regarding water supply and said that in the J.P.C. Report it had been mentioned that the Indian Ministers should not carry on commercial discrimination against Europeans and the member wanted that the European Officers should not carry on Commercial Discrimination against Indians.

Regarding prohibition, he said that Prohibition in the sense that Bombay Presidency should go dry would be a dream. The speaker suggested that the Government should take courage in their hands and plead for rational temperance nstead of prohbition.

GOA LOTTERIES.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, in the course of his speech, said that the suggestion made by Mr. Gangoli regarding the prevention of money going to Goa through the medium of lotteries was part of the larger problem that was facing the Government, namely, gambling in the Presidency. The Home Member expected that the resolution of a member of the House regarding "gambling" would come up soon for discussion as the Government would like to have a full-dress debate on the subject. As regards the Goa lottery, the draw did not take place in the Bombay Presidency and the provisions of the Gambling Act does not prohibit lottery tickets being sold. The Government of Bombay had made a suggestion to the Government of India to enact a law by which Goa lotteries could be declared illegal, but their reply was that such an action was undesirable. They wanted the Bombay Government to take action under the Sea Customs Act, but it was later found to be useless.

SATTA KHEL.

Continuing the Home Member said that gambling on the American Cotton futures had assumed enormous proportions which were really serious. Government had information that gambling on New York Futures was carried on in the moffusil also. Giving figures about the measures carried out by the Government to prevent the spread of gambling on American futures, he said that no less than 501 raids had been carried out in which 3,000 persons were arrested out of whom 2,000 were convicted. Under another provision, 600 raids were carried out in which, 1,000 persons were arrested and 700 were convicted.

PROVISIONS INADEQUATE.

The provisions of the Gambling Act were inadequate to suppress gambling. The Government were examining the Gambling Act, with a view to improve the powers of the Executive to deal with gambling.

SPEED LIMIT.

As regards the suggestion about restricting the speed limit of motor cars, he said that the present Bombay Rules allowed 20 miles per hour for cars and 12 miles per hour for heavy vehicles. The Bombay Traffic Committee had recommended to the Government that in view of the advent of improved cars with better brakes the present speed limit should be abolished. It had been suggested that drastic steps should be taken against those who drove recklessly and not against those who drove fast. Government were examining the question with a view to raise the speed limit in Bombay.

IN POONA DISTRICT.

The Home Member informed the house that the Government had suggested to the Commercial firms that they should introduce speed governors. That would automatically prevent speed limit being broken. This method would be tried in Poona District and arrangements were being made to that end. It was intended by the Government to restrict the speed limit in Poona to 30 miles per hour. If that experiment succeeded it might be followed in other places later.

Referring to the suggestion that some measure should be provided in law by which the stove tragedies could be prevented, the Home Member said that neither the law nor the policeman could prevent stove tragedies occurring. They were not due to any inherent defect in the stove, but due to the carelessness of the women using it.

Replying to Mr. Bakhale the Home Member said that it was not correct to state that the provisions of the Trade Conciliation Act were not applied. He said that in one instance before the provisions could be applied a settlement had been arrived at and in the second case the Labour Officer had sent his assistant to a place where the Act had not been applied and succeeded in bringing about a settlement.

ORIGIN OF "VANDE MATARAM."

In replying to the question raised by Rao Bahadur Chitale regarding the Confidential Circular about "Vande Mataram' the Home Member gave a history of the song. The question of the singing of "Vande Mataram" at public functions came to the notice of the Government with regard to functions organised by non-officials, but presided over by Government officials. Since the question was brought to the notice of the Government, they had to issue instructions for the guidance of the officials both about the song and the Congress Flag. The Home Member reminded the House that he did not associate the two, the song and the flag, with one another in the same category. The song had been composed by Bankim Chandra, who was a distinguished Government servant and there was nothing objectionable in the song. The song appeared in a novel written by Bankim Chandra The song acquired unfavourable significance when the revolutionaries derived some of their ideas from the novel. The song was popular amongst a section of the Indian population.

NOT A NATIONAL SONG.

But the Home Member held that the song could not be the National Song, as a national song must be considerably old. But the popularity of "Vande Mataram" was quite recent (30 years). The difficulty that Government servants felt themselves in at such public functions was that at the end everyone stood up when "Vande Mataram" was being sung. The Government found that invariably at all functions the National Anthem was sung at the termination of the function, all standing. The National Anthem applied to all castes and creeds. The National Anthem could not be replaced by "Vande Mataram" as the Congress Flag could not replace the Union Jack. It was suggested that whenever "Vande Mataram" is to be sung at functions attended or presided over by Government officials the song should be sung after the "National Anthem."

TAKEN UNAWARES.

"Giving an instance where he himself was taken unawares and stood up while "Vande Mataram" was being sung, he said that last December he went to Barsi, where at a private programme arranged in his honour, the last item was the National Anthem. He stood up and others also followed suit. Four girls were singing and he later came to know that they sang "Vande Mataram". Of course, at that moment he did not say anything as he was against creating any unpleasantness.

POLITICAL GAME.

Just like him, there might have been several Government members who would have been in such embarrassing positions and as a guide those confidential circulars were sent out.

These Confidential Circular which were issued a few days after the above incident in which Home Member was concerned, contained instructions regarding the flying of Congress Flags at functions at which Government servants presided. The Congress Flag could never be called a National Flag. But in India as in other countries where political parties existed it was part of the political game for the Congress and the Congress Press to call the Congress Flag the National Flag.

Referring to the question raised by some members about the Belapur Company (Sugar Factory), the Home Member said that the Company was started in 1920 when conditions were entirely different from what they were now. The terms given to that company were according to the conditions that existed then. This company had carried out research work and several experiments which were of benefit to the other companies now. The Belapur Company were thinking of extending their works and the terms that would be offered for these extensions would be the same as those offered to the Indian companies.

"FREE DRINKS FOR POOR!"

Dr. P. G. Solanki taking up the cause of the "Depressed Classes" said that the custodian of portfolios of Excise and Education had not explained; what facilities had been accorded to the children of this class. Even the recommendation of a special Board set up for the purpose had not been taken into consideration.

Referring to the "goal of prohibition" enunciated by the Hon. Minister, the speaker said that he would object to such a policy as it meant setting up of new liquor shops although it put consumption under limitation. The policy of the Government in this respect was not desirable. If the Government was really earnest in its benevolency, it should provide free drinks to the poor!

Further too much sympathy and favouritism towards the licensees of the shops were in evidence.

Referring to and speaking on behalf of the 20 lakhs of people commonly called the "under dogs", the speaker said that the Government should not stop at the grant of Rs. 10,000. This class really wanted more wealth and more water-supply.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Finance Member, replying to the questions raised during the debate said that the Government had adopted as many recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee as could possibly be done. But all the recommendations could not be accepted as it would mean closing down of institutions like the J. J. School of Arts and the Poona Agricultural College. The allowances of Government servants had been cut as much as possible. If the members of the Council so wished, the Finance Member offered on behalf of the Government to close down the institutions referred to above.

CUT RESTORATION.

The two main subjects that had been raised during the discussion were the question of restoration of cuts and the question of remissions and suspensions. Government had been severely criticised for granting 14 lakhs for the restoration of the cuts and was asked to utilise that amount towards remissions of land revenue. It had also been suggested by some members that cuts of votable salaries should not be restored. Giving the proportion of cut restoration, the Finance Member said that 2.9 lakhs went for the All-India Services and those getting salaries above 200 got 4.8 lakhs while the rest went to those receiving less than 200. The salaries of those of the All-India Services could not be tempered with by the Provincial Government, unless the Secretary of State had obtained the permission of Parliament. The continuance of cuts of salaries would have to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State as the majority of those in the services to-day were those employed in 1922.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS

As regards remissions and suspensions for Gujarat and Deccan agriculturists who had been affected by the recent frost, the Finance Member said that the members of the Council did not seem to realise the difficulties that the Government had to face. If the affected area was in a certain fixed place the Government could have decided upon remission. But due to the frost some places have been wholly affected and some partially while some others have not been affected at all. The damage was uneven. It differed from field to field. Government had already issued orders that collection of revenues from the areas affected should be stopped. Quoting last year's remissions the Finance Member said that provision for further remissions had been made. He hoped that the concession that the Government gave was sufficient to meet the needs of the affected people. Suspensions which have not been collected so far would be remitted if they are not collected within two years.

Referring to the suggestion that the Government of India should be asked to give a percentage from the Income Tax, the speaker referred to the J. P. C. Report and said that provision had been made in the Report to the effect that a prescribed percentage from the Income tax should be given to the Provincial Governments, but the fixed percentage was to be decided by the Cabinet.

After the Finance Member's speech, the Leader of the House announced that the Finance Bill would be taken up for discussion on Thursday.

The President adjourned the House till Thursday 2 p.m.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR S. A. UNION

Incometax, Supertax And Customs Contribute Large Share

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 20

A surplus of 2-1/4 milion sterling was announced by the Minister of Finance in the Union budget statement to the House of the Assembly. Revenue exceeded the original estimate by nearly 3-1/2 millions. The largest contribution to the surplus was from income tax, despite last year's remissions.

Other contributions were derived from the supertax yield on sharebrokers' profits and customs, but the estimated excess of profits on gold mines fell short by one million, arising from various causes connected with the mining operations. The exports increased only 3,000 compared to 1933 but imports rose 17 million sterling.

Inter-Communal Marriages

"GENERAL" AVARI'S APPEAL

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not in possession of a full report of the tragic end of Miss Perin Bharucha and her lover, Mr. Chaman; nor have I heard about the circumstances under which this unfortunate but daring couple has been forced to take such a drastic step.

Yet let me warn the people of my community that if such pathetic occurrence does not serve them as an eye-opener, then the future of such good, noble, tiny girls of the Society shall be ruined for ever.

The present law of the land considers such act as suicide and holds the deceased persons solely responsible for the incident. My opinion is otherwise. I hold, if anybody is responsible for the deaths of this sacrificing pair, it is the Society which raises barriers against intercaste and intercommunal marriages. I wish and appeal to the learned big persons and elders of my Society to give up conservatism in this respect. It is really beyond comprehension that they have reserved their orthodoxy in this matter, of matrimonial connection in spite of their being a highly reformed (westernized) community. Let them go a step ahead to cross the self-imposed seclusive limits of the communal group if the girls so choose; and adopt the course of toleration and sympathy and such ends or all other past occurrences at Bombay and elsewhere will eventually come to a dead stop.

If the man is free to marry any woman, it is but in fairness of things that our daughters may possess the same right to select their husbands from the group of any human beings (except of bad men, diseased, traitors, debauchees, drunkards ugly or insane etc. etc.)

Now Sir, let me say a few words more about the couple concerned. If the act of laying their lives together has been committed with the object of raising voice on behalf of the feeble sex—several of her unmarried fellow sisters who are burning within themselves with the agony of passion and suffering from the pang of social barrier against their love—then, of course, their intention is laudable.

Still, howsoever praiseworthy may be their intention this is not the proper time when society can afford to lose such youths, who have the courage and strength enough to sacrifice themselves for their convictions to achieve so petty an object.

I shall, therefore, advise the growing youths that it is really useless to divert their attention to the petty affairs of attaining freedom in love and marriage, when a very great question of acquiring total freedom of the Motherland confronts us. Hence we should not engage ourselves so deeply in these days in eating, drinking, love-making or marrying, which can be done better in Independent India.—Yours, etc.

M. R. AVARI.

Ashahyog Ashram
Nagpur, Feb. 15.

Mr. Bakhale And Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Tuesday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council published in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," I am reported to have "welcomed the Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act and its working." I did nothing of the kind and my opposition to that anti-Labour piece of legislation is as strong to-day as it was when the Bill was before the Council. I did express my appreciation of the work that the Labour Officer has been doing in the matter of redressing the workers' grievances—which is not the same thing as welcoming the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act.—Yours, etc.

R. R. BAKHALE.

Mr. Kaderbhoy's Interview

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the account of my interview published in your issue of the 18th instant, it is stated in the end as follows:

"According to the new law, the Indian mortgagee is not given money back for the lands he held, but is asked to manage the land for a year or two till he realises the amount which is to be paid by the Government."

While giving a gist of my interview it is obvious that certain words have been left out. It is alleged by the Government of Zanzibar that Indians have made fictitious purchases of the plantations, which are in fact mortgage transactions and hence according to Section 18 of the Land Alienation Decree, oral evidence is allowed to prove that transaction is a mortgage and not a conveyance of the property and if the Court declares the sale to be a mortgage, then the fictitious purchaser (mortgagee) is not given his purchase price back but on account being taken if any thing is found due, the sale deed is impounded and a mortgage is executed according to Section 6 of the said Decree. That is to say he is not given his money back, but is allowed the use and occupation of the mortgaged property for a period to be fixed in proportion to the amount of the debt found due but not exceeding 20 years.

My objection to the said provision is two-fold. Firstly it is retrospective inasmuch as oral evidence is now allowed to contradict a registered document which according to the evidence Decree and Transfer of Property Decree of Zanzibar could not be done. It had been decided by the Courts in Zanzibar and the East African Appeal Court that no oral evidence can be led to vary, alter or contradict the written instrument and, therefore, a party cannot show that the sale deed is a mortgage one. Relying on the "bona fides" and assurance of the law and decisions of the Courts, the Indians have entered into sale transactions which cannot now be allowed to be so easily challenged. The law should not have a retrospective effect to defeat the vested interests of the Indians.

Secondly, if the alleged fictitious purchaser is declared to be mortgagee, why should he not be given the rights of the ordinary mortgagee and be paid his money?

So far the Government of Zanzibar has not given any indication that it will pay the money to the Indian mortgagees. It is waiting for the report of the Agricultural Indebtedness Commission.

I shall be glad, if you will kindly correct the statement.—

Thanks.—Yours, etc.

GHULAM ALI KADERBHOY,
Bombay, Feb. 19.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 6.)

handy majority in the Assembly. Their part in the debate was, moreover, confined to vague generalities, and evasive excuses, which deceived nobody, and enlightened nobody. The imminence of constitutional changes, such as they are, necessitates a revision of the basis of taxation, which the spokesman of Government seemed utterly incapable of understanding; or, if he understood it, proved himself too finished a diplomat to be entangled by it—at least before his own Budget Statement was due and published. But, even if his share in that debate might be credited to Sir James Grigg as a dialectic success, so far as the future of the country's finances is concerned,—and so far as his own share in shaping that future is concerned—Sir James cannot be said to have made a useful contribution, or added to his own reputation. The issues raised were grave beyond mistake. Their complexity is undeniable; but by simply pleading constitutional changes, or urging unfamiliarity with one's job, one does not truly discharge one's duty in such matters. If the Opposition seems to lack in quick-wittedness on occasions. Government benches by no means show a plethora of talent, experience, or diplomatic dexterity, sufficient to counteract the lack of confidence in them and their policies in the Assembly.

A Complex Picture

The finances of the country show a complex picture, which it is impossible to appreciate, without a detailed inside knowledge. There is no doubt that the Railways are looking up,—though the improvement in that great commercial enterprise is not so great, or so real, as the clever speech of the Hon. the Commerce Member would have the world believe. The gross receipts are larger than last year; and, for the coming year, the Budget estimates a still larger figure. The working expenses are growing—especially on account of the restoration of the salary cut even before any relief to the taxpayer, or rather railway service consumer, could be thought of. That, however, does not conceal the fact of the loss of nearly two crores on the Railway enterprise as a whole in the coming year; nor does it do away with the still more sad facts of vanished Railway Reserves, and depleted Depreciation Fund. The House listened in pathetic silence to Sir Joseph's speech introducing the Railway Budget; but the silence was a silence of the City of the dead, or the despairing; not a silence of close attention and of rapt interest in what the speaker had to lay before the House.

The Next Budget

In the main Budget to be laid before the Assembly at the end of the month, prophets are busy foretelling the imposition of fresh excise duties, or the removal of some existing Customs duty, or the reduction of the income tax. Certainly, if logic and justice had their way, the claims of the taxpayers ought to have had precedence over those of the public servants, mulcted in the Depression of a part of their pay. But, now that the services have had their wish, is the tax-payer entitled to any relief; and, if so, in what form will that relief be given to him? Figures so far available seem to show that the gross Customs receipts would show an improvement of some 4½ crores which might indicate a still larger surplus for the coming year. Allowing for the restoration of the salary cut, already announced, the disposable surplus cannot be much less, on the present basis of taxation, than 4 crores in 1935-36. How will they use it? Will the Duty on Silver go or will the taxation limit of incomes be raised from 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum? It is difficult to say.—unless one ventures the safe middle course of "splitting the difference." The new Assembly has still to show its calibre in such complex administrative questions as are indissolubly connected with the Budget.

Improved Earnings No Consolation To 47,000 Unemployed

RAILWAY BUDGET UNDER FIRE

(Continued from page 1.)

of the post of Chief Controller of standardization. This fact was withheld from the Standing Committee and the Railway Member had specially spoken about making this office permanent. Dr. Ziauddin characterised as novel the proposals regarding the depreciation Fund and opined that whereas no other country in the world had made such a generous provision for the Depreciation Fund, it was done in India with a view to deprive general revenues of contributions from railway earnings. He also wanted an early decision as to whether the strategic lines would be charged to the Army Budget or the Railway Budget.

INDIANISE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt wanted Indianisation of Railways from top to bottom. He said there was no meaning in bringing people from outside when sons of the soil were unemployed. He maintained that Indians in high offices had proved absolute fitness of Indian nationals for all appointments.

Mr. Dutt also pleaded that Indian industries should be promoted by the railways through differential treatment and described the grievance of third class passengers including uncivil treatment by the railway staff.

"EMERGENCE OF WHITE."

Munshi Ishwar Saran asked whether it was true that the emergence of white caps in the Assembly had made the Government try to get the statutory railway authority bill passed elsewhere. Every shade of opinion in India resented the Government's decision. He held the authorities were responsible for the larger number of accidents which had meant 19,231 passengers killed in 1933-34 as against 18,287 in 1932-33.

INDIANS MUST BE TRAINED.

Munshi Ishwar Saran also pressed the claim of Indians for training in various branches of administration of company-managed railways. If this was not accepted by the company-managed railways then some pressure should be brought on them by the appointment of a director on the Boards of these railways with the right of veto. If even then the situation did not improve he would not mind the purchase of these railways.

As regards manufacture of wagons in India which was discussed last year, nothing had been done despite the assurance given. He asked how long would their consideration last? He invited Members of Railway Boards to travel 'incognito' in third class compartments to appreciate the miseries of those passengers. He invited them, in particular, to B. N. W. Railway where their condition was most woefully deficient. He described as a scandal that strategic railways were not included in Military estimate.

"CLOGS IN THE WHEEL."

Sir Henry Gidney agreed with Munshi Ishwar Saran in the suggestion that strategic lines should be included in military estimates, for this was a great impediment to the progress of other railways. Other handicaps from which the Railway Board suffered were the strain on finances owing to the earthquake of last year and unexpected catastrophe of the Hardinge Bridge. That despite these clogs in the wheel Sir Joseph Bhore was able to present a balanced budget on commercial lines was a satisfactory feature. In fact if commercial lines were private-owned and private-managed and not mixed with strategic lines they would be paying dividends. Sir Henry Gidney suggested the appointment of a Director of Health on the Railway Board which handled labour numbering 7,50,000. He pressed for the appointment of experts on the Railway Board and not merely agents of Railways.

Mr. Bardoloi congratulated Sir Joseph Bhore on presenting a hopeful budget and said when recovery materialised the railways should not forget lessons in economy learnt in recent years. The House would miss Sir Joseph Bhore whom the speaker described as a clean fighter even though the Opposition differed from him in most matters

PACKED LIKE SARDINES.

The speaker ventilated his grievances against the E. B. Railway and the A. B. Railway where third class passengers were packed like sardines and urged that they should at least have fans during summer. He did not think the return ticket concession would benefit third class passengers, but wanted the price of the ticket to be reduced instead. He particularly complained that the staff of all stations in his province was non-Assamese and asked for the employment of people of the Province many of whom had returned with overseas training but found no opening, because the headquarters of the railways were in Calcutta and Chittagong.

Mr. Morgan speaking on behalf of the European group congratulated the Commerce Member on the results disclosed in the budget.

COAL SURCHARGES

Referring to coal surcharge he said, orders for long distances were being daily cancelled and if the reduced surcharge did not come into force at once, it would be very difficult at the beginning of April to maintain dispatches to railways and at the same time to supply coal to those customers now cancelling orders.

Mr. Morgan asked whether Government would give railway receipts the status of negotiable instruments.

Speaking about coal tenders the speaker asked whether Government was observing the principle laid down and on what grounds departure was made therefrom. The coal trade was too much in the hands of the Railway Board and they should hold the balance evenly. How could the Board justify having kept S.I.R. tenders pending for months.

3RD CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

Referring to third class accommodation Mr. Morgan maintained that there was overcrowding on the main lines and Mr. Bardoloi had not exaggerated the conditions. The question of travel without ticket was sufficiently important for immediate action and the Act should be amended at once and ticket examiners of a better class engaged.

TAX PAYER MUST GET RELIEF

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji lodged a vigorous protest against the restoration of salary cut when no relief was given to the tax payer by way of reduction of railway rates. It was unjust to restore the salary cut when even with the recovery noticeable in the movement of goods and consequent traffic receipts there would be deficit in working of railways. When Railways were not able to make any contribution to general revenues for the last five years, there should not have been restoration of salary cut. And so long as railways did not discharge their obligations the Assembly could not feel satisfied with the general condition of railway finances and the rosy picture presented by Sir Joseph was open to question. Nor had the economy programme suggested by Mr. Pope been fully carried out and the tendency to high expenditure persisted. The public had been led to believe that restoration of salary cut and reduction of rates would go together but this had been falsified by Sir Joseph's budget. In no democratically run Government could servicemen have been given preference over the taxpayer.

SURPLUS BUDGET POSSIBLE

Mr. Satyamurthi occupied the chair amidst cheers of the house at this stage.

Dr. P. N. Banerji joined Mr. Mathradas Vissanji in the complaint that retrenchment operations had not been carried out adequately before salary cuts were restored. He suggested that a really surplus budget was possible by Indianisation and amalgamation of different railways and grouping them on regional basis and also by increasing earnings through reduction of rates. He was not satisfied with concession of reduction in surcharge on coal the whole of which he wanted to be removed.

EDUCATE PASSENGERS

Mr. Sriprakasha joined the plea for cutting down salaries of officers and supported restoration of salary cut only in case of employees drawing below Rs. 100 per mensem. He made several suggestions whereby railway administrations might at a small cost educate passengers in elements of civic duty and also educate railway employees to be civil to passengers. He detailed the difficulties of night travel and suggested changes in design of lavatories particularly in third class compartments.

SIND-BOMBAY RAILWAY.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said that he would judge the work of the Railway Department not from the budget as budgets could be manipulated to suit requirements but from the attitude of officials towards the public. In this, he found both Sir Joseph Bhore and Mr. P. R. Rao always painstaking not only in readily supplying members of the House all kinds of information, but sympathetically considering representations made by them. He cited the case of an official who was retrenched by the agent of a railway, who refused to reconsider the case, but Mr. Rao, despite the Agent's attitude reinstated the official. Mr. Navalrai said he regretted that this contact with the authorities of the Railway Board would be denied to members of the House when the statutory Railway Board came into being. Finally, he urged the reduction of goods freight and third class fares and speedy decision on the construction of the Sind-Bombay Railway.

47,000 UNEMPLOYED!

Mr. V. V. Giri said that while Railway finances were improving year by year, it was no consolation to the 47,000 unemployed railway workers, whose hardships could have been avoided if only the Railways had paid any heed to the suggestions made in that connection by the Railwaymen's Unions. The speaker referred to the surplus stock of engines and wished that these engines were manufactured in India. It was a scandal that the Government should have been replying to questions since 1921 that the matter relating to the construction of engines locally was under consideration. As regards rail-road competition, he wanted the railways to save Rs. 1,90,00,000 which they were annually losing in it. This could be done by taking over the bus services running parallel to railways.

TOP-HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Azharali declared that the Railways were not working according to the needs of the country. There were numerous complaints against them.

The budget was a deficit one and it was not one on which they could congratulate the Government. The financial position of India was very sound but the real difficulty was top-heavy administration. He emphasised that efficiency did not mean increased salary of high officials or importing more of so-called experts from abroad. If Government looked to the convenience of the passengers and increased the income of the people generally they would find their own finances improving correspondingly.

BHORE EXPLAINS.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to the debate thanked the members for the references made to him. He first took up the question of coal contracts, with reference to which allegations and insinuations had appeared in a certain paper stating that the Railway Board unduly favoured smaller Indian owned companies. The allegation was baseless as he would show. He reminded the House that the railways were forced to run their own collieries and could meet all their requirements from these. However, with a view to helping the coal industry they took the self-denying action of limiting own output to one-third and bought two-thirds from the market.

HOW TENDERS ARE JUDGED.

Tenders were judged on a purely business basis meticulous care being taken to compare them. Modern locomotives could burn both higher and lower grade coal and both factors of quality and prices were taken into consideration. The coal was not only tested in the laboratory, but also actually burnt in locomotives. He hoped after this explanation they would not hear the allegations and insinuations repeated.

As regards competition between railways and shipping companies, railways were justified in the steps they had taken. Railways had minimum rates, whereas shipping companies had no such minimum rates. Was it contended by the shipping companies, asked Sir Joseph, that they could not carry piecegoods and gunny between Calcutta and Bombay at rates lower than railways? How did they then carry rice at lower rates between Rangoon and Bombay? (Hear, hear).

Continuing Sir Joseph Bhore recognised the necessity of improving the services and assured that the Government would not slacken the pursuit of economy and at the same time there would be specialised research not only on the technical side for which the Standing Finance Committee had agreed to enlarge research organisation but also in continuous ascertaining of public needs and meeting them on economic basis.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Kanara Resettlement Scheme

SOCIALISTS ORGANISE DEMONSTRATION WEEK

PROGRAMME BEFORE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From A Special Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, (By Mail).

Great discontent has been caused by the Resettlement menace just released by the Government of Madras. Past indifference on the part of the peasants made an abnormal enhancement of the land-tax possible under the Resettlement of 1902, but they are not now disposed to let it be doubled to a point which makes payment impossible. In order to facilitate a combination of peasants for the purpose of getting redress against the Resettlement a strong section of the Congress Socialists of South Kanara, led by Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, has decided to persuade the District Congress Committee to take upon itself the duty of organising agitation throughout the district. Some Congress leaders are now touring the district to canvass opinion among the Taluka Committees.

The Congress Socialists have now evolved a programme that will give organised shape to the spirit that is now uppermost in the agriculturist.

A study circle has been instituted under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party to study the problems affecting the agriculturists. Its members are now busy collecting facts with regard to the hardships endured by the rural population,—those arising from the successive land-tax, the reservation of forests and lack of medical, sanitary and veterinary relief, etc. It is decided to hold weekly meetings of the study circle when well-informed papers bearing on all these facts will be read and discussed. Last week a paper on the Resettlement question was read.

Arrangements are being made for celebrating an anti-Resettlement Week by the end of March by organising Peasants Unions, protest meetings and processions all over the district.

SOCIALISTS FORGE AHEAD

Stir In Congress Politics

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, (By Mail).

Since the Socialists took the field in Mangalore, Congress activities have started with vigour. The first thing was the establishment of a Congress Office, the absence of which had been keenly felt since the Civil Disobedience Movement days. The office was opened on the 7th before a very representative gathering.

Under the auspices of the Socialist Party a study class to study rural problems was started on the 30th January. It is well attended by young and old. The classes have been started not only for the purpose of discussion but with a view to train up a group which will go out as active workers in the villages. The group will start work in April, when it is hoped that a party of students will also cooperate in the work.

An important meeting of the District Congress Committee has been called for the 15th, when new programme for future work will be placed before it. It deals especially with rural work, such as, the organising of the agriculturists on the basis of their economic grievances as a means of general amelioration of their condition.

The officials of the District Congress Committee are touring the district in order to reorganise the Congress Committees as also to canvass support for the new programme by propagating and popularising it.

Kaka Kalelkar visited Mangalore on the 8th and spent 2 days in trying to collect funds for Hindi Prachar work. He visited some centres in the district also.

The Socialist Group has turned its attention to Labour Union work. The Motor Drivers' Union has already been formed. The hackney-carriage drivers' the Cashewnut Workers' Union and the Tile Factory Workers' Union are in the course of formation. There is much stir over these activities as it is the first time that such Unions were ever formed here.

Mrs. Kamaladevi since her return from Bombay has been bedridden and is still under medical treatment. She has been ordered complete rest and had therefore, to cancel all engagements.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN C. P.

Suspension Of Land Revenue Estimated At Rs. 100,000

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 20.

The condition of agriculturists in this province is giving some cause for anxiety.

Following the remission of land revenue in parts of Harsud tahsil where crops have failed, it is announced that the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has sanctioned complete suspension of land revenue recoveries in several villages of Khandwa tahsil and partial suspension in others.

The total suspension of land revenue estimated at Rs. 100,000 in that district. Both Rabi and Kharif are reported to have failed in Betul District. Excessive rain is responsible for the failure of Rabi crops, while complete cessation thereof brought about lean Kharif crops.

It is understood that the local Government has provided funds for the establishment of Debt Conciliation Board for Betul District. It is recalled, a thousand peasants marched in procession from Betul district to Nagpur and held demonstrations before the Council Hall urging the appointment of Board in January last.

"NO CONFIDENCE" IN BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT

RANGOON, February 20.

The motion of no-confidence on the President of the Burma Council, Sir Oscar De'Glanville, by the non-officials will be moved and in all probability will be easily carried with the votes of the three parties.

The "United Press" understands that two Ministers are voting for the motion.—United Press.

Suit Against Secretary Of State Dismissed

Mullaji Saheb Figures As Plaintiff In Musalman Wakf Act Dispute

The suit filed by His Holiness Sardar Sayedna Saifuddin Mullaji Saheb against the Secretary of State for India in Council and others came up before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court.

The plaintiff claimed a declaration that a certain property comprised in a deed of Wakf was not a wakf or dedication to charity within the meaning of the Musalman Wakf Act of 1923, and that the list of wakfs prepared by the second defendant, the collector of Bombay, had no legal force. They also asked for an order against the collector to delete this property from the list.

According to the plaintiff, certain members of the Dawoodi Bohra community conveyed to him and his successors in office a property situated at Phalton Road in Bombay. The deed contained a declaration that the donors made a wakf of the property in accordance with the religious beliefs of their community to the Dava-tul-Hadiah of whom the spiritual and temporal head on earth was the plaintiff, that the property was the absolute property of the plaintiff and his successors in office as the Dai-ul-Mutlak and that he could make use of the income from the property as he liked without being accountable to anybody.

"NOT WAKF PROPERTY."

The Registrar of the Small Causes Court in November 1932 called upon the plaintiff to furnish to the court a statement of accounts of the property for five years as required by the Act. Subsequently the plaintiff's attorneys appeared before the Chief Judge and contended that the property was not wakf property. Thereupon the judge explained that the list of wakfs prepared by the collector under the orders of the Government and published in the Bombay Government Gazette contained the name of this property and that it was open to the court to take action against the plaintiff if he failed to furnish the particulars of account, unless the plaintiff approached the Collector and had the property removed from the list.

Thereafter, the plaintiff approached te Collector who however refused to change his decision. In March 1933, the Small Causes Court called upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for failing to file the statement as required. On April 24, the plaintiff was informed by the Public Prosecutor that he had received instructions from the Chief Judge to prosecute him under section 10 of the Wakf Act for his failure to file the statement. He asked the plaintiff to comply with the provisions of the Act, failing which he proposed to take proceedings against him.

COURT'S JURISDICTION CHALLENGED.

The plaintiff, however, did not file the statement, and he was prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He raised a preliminary point that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the case, which was rejected by the magistrate. Thereupon the plaintiff approached the High Court for a stay order on the ground that he was filing a civil suit for a declaration of his rights. The High Court granted a stay until the disposal of this suit.

In this suit the plaintiff contended that according to the religious tenets and beliefs of the Dawoodi Bohra community he, as Dai-ul-Mutlak, had absolute discretion with regard to the property and was not accountable to anybody on earth. He further submitted that the Act did not empower the Collector to prepare a list of Wakfs or to decide what properties were wakfs.

The Advocate General, as representing charities, was joined as the third defendant.

In this suit a preliminary point was raised as to the whether the suit was maintainable.

"MISCONCEIVED."

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Kania observed that the suit against the Secretary of State was raised as to whether the rights and liabilities were defined by section 32 of the Government of India Act under which he was liable for the acts and omissions of Government officials as far as the revenues of the Government of India which were vested in him were concerned. The resolution of the Government of Bombay directing a list to be prepared of the list of Wakf properties and the action of the Collector in preparing the list were executive acts of the Government of Bombay for which the Secretary of State was not liable. Further, the resolution was not made in pursuance of any Act of the Legislature.

The second defendant, the collector was sued in his personal capacity and not in his official capacity and there was no cause of action against him. He was alleged to have included the name of the property in the list. This act was clearly an executive act done under the orders of the Government of Bombay and his lordship did not see what right the plaintiff had to get an order against Mr. Master, the Collector, in his individual capacity, directing him to remove the property from the list.

As regards the 3rd defendant, the Advocate-General, he was interested in maintaining that the property was wakf. But it was important to bear in mind that the plaintiff did not ask for a general declaration that the property was not wakf either under the Wakf Act or otherwise, and therefore this was not a fit case for granting the declaration asked for by the plaintiff against the Advocate-General.

SUIT DISMISSED.

His lordship held that the plaintiffs disclosed no cause of action against the defendants. The suit was, therefore, dismissed.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. M. C. Chagla and Mr. Barodawala, instructed by Messrs Merwanji and Kolah, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate-General with Mr. O'Gorman, instructed by Mr. Walker, Government solicitor, appeared for defendants 1 and 2. Mr. N. P Engineer with Mr. Hindaday, instructed by Little and Co., appeared for the third defendant.

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DEMAND GREATER THAN SUPPLY

Hindu University Professors Examined By Unemployment Committee

BENARES, Feb. 19.

A number of professors of the Hindu University were examined to-day by the U. P. Unemployment Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presiding.

Mr. N. P. Gandhi said that in mining and metallurgy the demand was greater than the supply. But, he added, there would not be unlimited scope for employment unless industries developed side by side. He advocated a change in the present system of secondary education giving it a "technical and industrial" bias.

Professors Bimal Chandra Chatterjee and R. S. Jain, of the Engineering College stated that almost all students of the Engineering College of the Hindu University secured employment and were confident that a greater number of engineering graduates of the Hindu University could easily secure employment with electrification of urban rural areas in India.—A. P.

WAS KEEN ON BEING POLICE OFFICER

So Graduate Forged Letter Giving Age For Post

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 20.

An interesting case in which a graduate seeking employment in the police department, forged a document was disclosed in the trial just concluded before Mr. S. A. Hassan, City Magistrate. The Magistrate in consideration of the respectability and antecedents of the accused and the offence not being considered of a serious nature, convicted the accused under Section 562 C.P.C. and released him on a personal bond of Rs. 200 and surety of a similar amount to be of good behaviour for six months.

The facts of the case are that Mohamed Zalil the accused applied to the District Superintendent of police for selection to the post of Sub-Inspector. When he was called upon to furnish proof of his age, he produced a letter purporting to have been written by the head-master of the Anjuman Islamia High School which on enquiry was found to be bogus, and in which wrong information of age was given since the accused was actually over age for the post. —A.P.

PICKETING AT TECHNICAL SCHOOL

No Examinations Held For Third Day In Succession

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The picketing of the strikers among the students of the Jubilee Technical School continued this morning and for the third day in succession the examinations were rendered impossible, not a single student attempting to enter the classes.

The students announced their intention of continuing the picketing of the class rooms and seeking an interview with the minister who is also the Director of Institute.

The ex-student who was starving himself has given up the hunger-strike.—A.P.

CIRCULATED TO C. I. PRINCES

Instruments Of Accession

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 19.

I understand on good authority that the Instrument of Accession has been informally circulated among such of those of Central India Princes who have signified their willingness to enter the proposed Federation.

Acting on the recommendations of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, the Holkar Government is reported to have decided to revive handloom weaving Industry at Maheshwar which, at one time, was the nerve-centre of the state's weaving industry.

The Maharaja Holkar has subscribed Rs. 75,000 to the Silver Jubilee Fund.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

A claim of Rs. 54,000 by Diwan Bahadur Dube, a former Superintending Engineer of Central India Agency, for alleged breach of contract, is awaiting settlement before the Holkar cabinet. In the course of his representation to the Holkar Government, claiming the above sum from the State, the Diwan Bahadur avers that Mr. Bapna Prime Minister, offered him definite terms on which he would be employed as the Chief Engineer of the State and that on the basis of this offer, the Diwan Bahadur applied for leave preparatory to retirement from service in British India. It is further alleged that when the claimant accepted the offer, the Holkar Government decided to cancel his appointment on the ground of financial stringency; hence this claim as a compensation for the pecuniary loss said to have been sustained by the petitioner as the result of the alleged breach of contract.

DEWAN OF BARODA NOT PRESENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The "Associated Press" is informed that Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, who was on his way to Delhi to attend the Conference of Ministers of States, held in the Nizam's Palace to-day, had to return to Madras on receiving news of his daughter's illness.

The Conference of Ministers was presided over by Sir Akbar Hydari. —A. P.

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TRUE AIMS OF SCHOOLS

They Should Not Be Merely Manufactory Of Knowledge

SUBA OF MEHASANA'S ADVICE

(From Our Correspondent).

KADI Feb. 17.

Under the auspices of Sarva Vidyalaya Kadi an opening ceremony of the building of Vyayam Mandir was performed under the presidentship of Sjt. Mukerjea, the Suba of Mehasana Prant last week.

The secretary, Sjt. Bapubhai V. Gami, reviewed the past and present activities of the Vyayam Mandir. The new building was erected by the donation of one prominent landlord of Ahmedabad. Late Chandulal Jethalal was a past student of this institution. He, when on his deathbed, expressed his desire to contribute some monetary help to the institution which had inspired in him the true vision of life. His father, Jethalal Umedram readily took his son at his word, and contributed the sum of Rs. 1,200 for the erection of the building.

Mr. Gami then stressed the necessity of such Vyayam Mandirs, for they instilled into the youths' mind a new ideal of life.

IMPORTANCE OF MANLY GAMES.

Mr. Mukerjea, the President, in the course of his speech said the Kadwa Patidar had many qualities on which this district might well take pride. Unlike the more enterprising Lewa section the Kadwa had attached himself to the soil with a pathetic and almost filial devotion. Unlike central Gujarat, the patidars of the Prant, as also others, were gifted with a fine physique and a great tradition for manliness and courage, and it needed training and discipline in early years for the community to be able to turn out efficient soldiers for the defence of the country.

Mr Mukerjea rejoiced to see the very good work turned out at that day's function. He was glad to be assured that they would adopt without prejudice manly games, from the other parts of the world, provided they were not expensive like tennis or cricket. That was a very good policy. He commended in this connection the Vratchari movement initiated in Bengal by a great Indian Civilian, Mr. G. S. Dutt, who combined his routine duties as a Government officer with an idealism some what rare in the annals of the Indian Civil Service. This movement sought to blend dance, music and rhythmic movement with physical exercises and painstaking zeal for social service.

TRUE DUTY OF SCHOOLS AUTHORITIES.

Continuing Mr Mukerjea said Children must be taken with trust and given the requisite freedom to develop. There are bound to be occasions of uprising of waters through youthful ebullition. These occasions, however, must be dealt with by firmness and affection. Their enthusiasm and idealism must be encouraged, always to grow. Your school must not merely be a manufactory of knowledge, but also give a message for each one to remember to the end of this life.

Concluding the President said: "Our destiny is speeding us onward to a life of momentous interests, when we have to be strong and truthful and great. May this institution which I open to-day help you in this little corner of the world to do this and make you more worthy of your race."

DISPLAY OF GAMES.

The audience were then treated to a display of various games, such as 'pol' and lathi drill,' malkahamb,' and other items pertaining to physical activities. The most attractive feature was calasthenics by which the boys availed themselves of the expressional exercises rarely enjoyed by the youths in India. These have been specially introduced in this institution under the guidance of one teacher who has acquired special training in this line, according to Y.M.C.A. course.

At the end of the programme the President expressed his desire to award one silver shield to the Vyayam Shala as a donation for encouragement.

At noon time some competitive games such as slow cycling, Khokho, volley-ball, running etc. were organised. At night the public of Kadi were entertained by an attractive programme of Garba dance, dialogues etc. performed by the boys and girls of the institution.

DELHI HOMOEOPATHS MEET

Plea For Organised Attempt At Unison For Govt. Recognition

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, February 18.

Under the auspices of the Delhi Homoeopathic Medical Association, a meeting of the Delhi Homoeopaths was held at the premises of Dr. Ram Sarup, President of the Association, on 17th instant, where Dr. Rasik R. Thakar of Villa Parle, Bombay, who is Secretary of the Western Homoeopathic Medical Association, addressed the meeting.

He dealt upon the importance of unity among Homoeopaths, and urged the Delhi Homoeopathic Medical Association to be affiliated either with the Western India Homoeopathic Association or the All-India Homoeopathic Association. He emphasised that the only probable source to achieve the goal of getting the Homoeopathic Science recognised by the Government was nothing but making a stand in organized unions, so that once it was recognised by the authorities, there would be no place for bogus institutions and quacks. He was much pleased to see the enthusiasm of the Delhi Homoeopaths, so far as the Homoeopathic science was concerned.

Dr. Bhatnagar, the Joint Secretary of the Delhi Association, intimated that arrangements regarding the affiliation of the Delhi Homoeopathic Medical Association with the All-India Homoeopathic Association were already afoot. He added that the Delhi Association was a provincial organisation.

Dr. Ram Sarup threw light on the subject of Homoeopathic science.

Dr. Roop Narain, a Homoeopathic of Sadar Bazaar, Delhi contributed his views to the suggestions made by several practitioners.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA AIRMAIL SERVICE

Trial Flights On Feb. 25 And 26

CALCUTTA, February 18.

In connection with the proposed establishment of a regular Air Mail Service between Calcutta and Bombay, there will be a demonstration of flights from Bombay to Calcutta via Nagpur on February 25, and from Calcutta to Bombay on February 26. The timings will be as follows:—

February 25—Departure from Bombay—3 a.m.
Arrival at Calcutta—10-30 a.m.
February 26—Departure from Calcutta—2 a.m.
Arrival at Bombay—9-15 a.m.

Mails will be exchanged between Calcutta, Nagpur and Bombay in both directions.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING PRICE UNCHANGED

Steady Tendency In Cross Rates

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STRONG

Wheat And Linseed Featureless

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

On Wednesday, crossrates maintained a steady tone.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

New York cotton was comparatively quiet to-day. The undercurrent sentiment was cheerful.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was quiet but silver ruled firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED FEATURELESS.

Wheat and linseed also ruled dull and featureless.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES NEGLECTED.

The London Stock Exchange was rather inactive. Giltedged securities were somewhat neglected.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb. 20.

Previous closing	12.53
To-day's opening	12.52
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.53
Difference	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Previous closing	6 85
To-day's opening	6.81
Difference	— 04
To-day's closing	6 84
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 247

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 20.

Cotton was comparatively quiet in the absence of any speculative interest from outside with traders awaiting developments in Washington and the administration's reaction to the gold clause decision. However the undercurrent sentiment was cheerful and prices generally maintained a very steady tone of fair trade support. Pending various monetary bills before the senate the market appeared to be a trading affair and operations were acting with extreme caution with disposition cover needy requirement. Business in May was done at the opening at 12.52 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing prices eased slightly under March liquidation and Liverpool cables but the market later partially rallied on trade buying with May rising to 12 54 at which point movements became very narrow in the absence of further enquiry.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 12.53.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.54/12.52) 12.43/12.42
May (12.63/12 62' 12.53/12.51
July (12.67/12.66) 12.58/12.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.93) 6.85
American March (6.86) 6.80
Egyptian January (8.54) 8.46
Egyptian March 8.54) 8.47

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 20.
10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 246-4 and Rs. 247-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs 247 with New York futures about 1 point down.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 20th February 1935, tenders to the amount of £1,030,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 97 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 27th February 1935, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Currency Dept. Accounts

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th February 1935.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,82,84,90
Reserve coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	78,55,40
Gold bullion in India	41,55,27
Silver bullion in India	13,14,11
Securities (purchase price) in India	35,13,89
Securities (purchase price) in England	14,46,23

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/12; Highest Rs. 33/15; Closing Rs. 33/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 42/10; Closing Rs. 42/8. position at 12.52 i.e. 1 point lower

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 20.

Previous closing	4.88 3/4
To-day's opening	4.88 3/4
To-day's closing	4.88 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 20.

Previous closing	4.88 11/16
To-day's opening	4.88 5/8
To-day's closing	4.88 5/8
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 20.

Previous closing	73.88
To-day's opening	73.84
To-day's closing	73.79
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 20.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88 5/8 and then improved to 4.88 13/16 subsequently declining to 4.88 9/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.88 5/8

Franc opened at 73.84 and then advanced to 73.93 subsequently movements became quieter and less important.

The sterling Franc crossrate finally closed at 73.79.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 20.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward		25d 25 1/8d
Spot	25 1/8d	25 1/4d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 20.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-10) £7-2-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 20.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8

4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.

6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 20.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.58 1/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.00) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0.92 1/2
London on Shanghai	(1-6) 1-6 1/4
London on Milan	(57.43) 57.75
London on Kobe	(1.32 1/32) 1.2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Silver opened steady as Rs. 62/7, 62/7 and 68/1. Trading was moderately active on some speculative buying influenced by better China advices but subsequently prices eased under profit-taking although towards closing the market again recovered on scattered buying due to better London cable and closed steady at Rs. 62/11, 62/12 and 686.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/3/9, 35/3/9 and 35/5 market was rather quiet in the absence of any important demand while movements of the foreign exchange were also very quiet and prices after recording a slight fall closed steady at Rs. 35/3, 35/3 and 35/4/6.

CURRENCY STATEMENT

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th February 1935:

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,82,84,90
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	78,55,40
Gold bullion in India	41,55,27
Silver bullion in India	13,14,11
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	35,13,89
In Engand	14,46,23

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/12; Highest Rs. 44/14; Lowest Rs. 44/6; Closing Rs. 44/8.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/14; Highest Rs. 25/1; Closing Rs. 24/11.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 56, May 59 3/8 and July 61 1/2. Prices declined to-day on liquidation and disappointed selling influenced by lower foreign cables with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 20.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.97 7/8. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation together with disappointing outside interest.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 11.98. Prices were fairly steady but business was quiet in the absence of any foreign interest with the price standing at 11.98 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 20.

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/2 buyers £229 3/4 sellers. Steady) £228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£10 1/8 buyers. No sellers steady) £10 1/4 buyers No sellers. steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £31) £30 1/2 to £30 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0 9 3/4
Indian Pekoe Higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 3/4) 2-6

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 1/2 Mar-April paid and value) £17 3/8 paid and sellers.

Dunlop Jan-Feb. (£21) unquoted.

Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers April-June (6 3/4) 6 11/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£15 5/16) £15 3/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through the Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 13 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 11 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 6
Rates at 6 30 p.m	6 11 0
Rates at 8 30 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 20.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 7 3
Linseed May	6 11 6

The tone was quiet.

JUTES, STEADY AND UNCHANGED

Coals Slightly Quieter And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Jutes ruled steady and were unchanged. Coals were slightly quieter and teas dull. The miscellaneous section was featureless while Government securities were steady. Following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government Paper 97/3/6 four per cent loan 1960/70 109/14; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/2; five per cent bonds 1935 100/14.

Banks:—Central 42; Imperial fully paid 16/15

Railways:—Mayurbhanj 61/8 small lot; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar 92 small lot; Do rebate 94; Sara Serajganj 93.

Coals:—Bengal 290; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/8; Equitable 37/3; Mundulpore 7/12.

JUTES.

Anglo-India 551; Do pref 151; Barnagore 215; Birla 18; Chitavalsah 34/8, Fort William 404/8; Howrah 64/4; Hukumchand ordy 15/11; India 530; Kamarhatty 644; Lansdowne 232; National 28/10; Orient 238/8; Presidency 6, Ex Div; Reliance 83/4.

Miscellaneous:—Karanpura Development 12/12· Reliance Firebricks 10/4; Bareilly Electric 14/4; Jubbulpore Electric 13/8; Bengal Iron 4/9; Indian Iron and Steel 7/15; Indian St. Wagon ordy 67/8; Do Pref 130; Tata Iron and Steel ordy 155; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/2; India Paper Pulp 196; Midnanore Zemindary 74; small lots.

Sugars:—Balrampore 20/8; Buland 13/8· Champaran 22/4; Raza 167; Samastipore 11/2.

Teas:—Arcuttipore 15/8; Bishnauth 27/4.

Rubber:—Klaung 8.

Debentures:—Seven per cent (1938/43) Shree Radha Krishna Sugar Mills 102/8—A. P.

MOST SECTIONS DULL ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTHING TO STIMULATE FRESH BUYING INTEREST

Wall Street Active With Most Prices Advancing

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Stock Exchange generally presented tired appearance and with nothing at the moment to stimulate fresh buying interest, most sections ruled dull. Moreover, sentiment was also dampened by yesterday's weaker American advices.

Among Commodities, cotton eased in sympathy with America and also owing to the lack of any stimulus but showed a small recovery later. Otherwise markets were quiet but steady.

Wall Street opened easy and then became active with most prices advancing, the notable exception being Utilities.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, Feb 18, £96 1/2
Thursday, Feb 14, £98 1/4
Friday, Feb. 15 £98
Monday, Feb. 18 £98
Tuesday, Feb. 19 £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 20.

Markets generally were quiet. The general tone was undecided. Giltedgeds were inactive. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£89 7/8) £89 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/8) £119 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2 Ex Div.) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7/8) 4 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/4
Musical Industries (33-7 1/2) 32-9
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-10 1/2) 36-1021/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-0) 9-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (109-1 1/2) 108-9
Realisation 1930 (88 1/2) 88 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (50-1 1/2) 49-9
University Ordinary (28-6) 28-0
Ford Motors (32-3) 31-6
Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 5/8
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 118-1 1/2
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-1 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P and O S N Co., defd (16-0) 16-0
Distillers (92-6) 92-6
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-0) 49-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (24 5/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/2) £50
L M S Ford (£18 1/2) £18
L N E R Defd (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) £24 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London G Stock (£92 3/4 Ex Div.) £92 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (288-9) 289-6
Goddar New (192-6) 190-0
Moddar New (76-3) 77-6
Sub Nigel (248-1 1/2) 247-6
Spring Mines (186-3) 187-6
Union Corporation (146-3) 146-3

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Feb 18

Marhowrah	8 8 6
Pachrukhi	8 8 0
Pertabpur	8 7 6
New Savan	8 6 0
Sarayan	8 10 0
Ghughly	8 6 0
Basti	8 12 0
Ramkhetan	8 8 0
Luxmiganj	8 8 0
Diamond	8 8 0
Siswa Bazar	8 7 0
Nawabganj	8 11 0
Savan (Indian)	8 0 0
Motipore	8 10 0
Chitauni	8 7 0
Tamkohi	8 4 0
Tamkohi	8 3 0
Harkua	8 6 0
Harkua A	8 4 0
Behta	8 12 0
Behta 1A	8 10 0
Dehri	8 12 0

CARDAMOM SALES

The Secretary, the Cardamom Krishigars Sangam, Kombai, has sent the following telegram:—

Kombai Cardamom market report. Result of to-day's auctions prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled strippings (Kothuki) Rs. 20/21. Malabar storepadams Rs 22 to 24. Mysores no stock. Gandhinara no stock Seeds 27 sold, 350 thulams. Market firm.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 20.
3 30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£118) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112) £112

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Commons (£19) £19
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0
Donaro Tea (33-1 1/2) 32-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-1 1/2) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-1 1/2) 31-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-3) 59-3
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 3/4) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (53-0) 53-0
Rand Mines (146-3) 148-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3
Anglo Persian (51-10 1/2) 51-3
Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (49-3) 49-3
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 20.

General Motors (dol 32 7/8) dol 32
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/8) dol 10 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 37 5/8) dol 36 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 88 1/2) unquoted.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR CHICAGO WHEAT

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following advice from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company.

Chicago July Wheat closed steady at 92 cents per bushel. Due to crop prospects higher prices are expected. The present visible supply of wheat is about 72 million against 112 million last year. Similarly there has been a big recession in the visible supply of corn from 65 million bushels to 34 million. July corn closed 80 1/2 cents per bushel. The last summers serious agricultural conditions resulting from the drought conditions in Western States, should materially aid prices.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 19

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £88 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
Liverpool New York May 134 at Cross Rate 4.88 3/4

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 249 Liverpool May 1935 6 81 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 249 New York May 12.53 Rs. 36 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.88 3/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 19

March 11.98—06
April 12.04—07
May 12:15—08

Demand Release Of Detenus

Socialist Call To Congress And Country

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 20.

An appeal to the country and, particularly to the Congress, to co-operate with the All-India Congress Socialist Party in observing March 3 as All-India Detenu Day in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, is made by Mr. Jayaprakash, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, in the course of a statement.

He suggests that meetings should be held all over the country protesting against the imprisonment of nearly 3,000 detenus and demanding their release.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, accompanied by Mrs. Janakidevi Bajaj, Prof. Ganguli of the Calcutta University and Mr. Saadullah Khan, son of Dr. Khan Saheb, arrived here.—A.P.

MOVE FOR COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Gauba On Two Essential Factors For Success Of Talks

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

"Every well wisher of the country has reason to be grateful to Mr. Jinnah and Babu Rajendra Prasad for beginning negotiations towards a settlement of the communal question," remarked Mr. K. L. Gauba M.L.A., who is to lead a Muslim deputation to Kapurthala this week.

"Two factors are essential for the success of these efforts. Firstly, Muslim solidarity and, secondly, a spirit of mutual accommodation between the leaders of the major communities. One, therefore, regrets that an attempt is being made in certain quarters, fortunately not too important, to keep the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference apart as separate organisations and to hold a session of the Conference about the same time as the forthcoming meetings of the League in Lahore.

Nothing could be more disastrous to the Muslim cause than efforts of this kind. The attack on the Award by the so-called Anti-Communal Award League are least calculated to promote a settlement. The Muslim community will never abandon the Award under threats from any quarters, but if the Muslim community is approached in a spirit of goodwill there is no reason why both the parties should not put their heads together for a settlement acceptable to all parties and I may add that the Muslims will not be found niggardly bargainers.

At this juncture it would be well to remember that the Lucknow Pact had a profound bearing on British policy in 1917. Who can deny that a Hindu-Muslim-Sikh pact to-day will have more far-reaching effects?"—A.P.

MATCH WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Thana Factory Men Protest Against Wage-Cuts

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, February 20.

The workers of the Daood Match Factory, Thana, numbering about 800, have stopped work as a protest against a wage-cut of 12 1/2 p.c. in the Band Roll Department. The workers of the said department downed tools and left the factory on Thursday, the 14th instant. On Saturday, the strike assumed an organised form.

A Strike Committee was formed to conduct the strike.

Formulating the demands, it addressed an appeal to the workers of the remaining departments to strengthen the strikers' ranks. The effect was that workers in other departments have also now joined. The management had already introduced wage-cuts in the various departments one after another.

On Monday, the factory attendance fell to nil. The vigilant picketing resorted to by the strikers has defeated all the attempts of the management to work the factory with the help of a few men of their own.

Open meetings are held every morning. On Saturday and Monday, processions of the strikers were taken out along all the important streets of Thana. The Thana public are astir and feel sympathy for the strikers and their cause

Revision of the piece-rates of wages to enable the workers to receive Re. 1 as the minimum wage per day, and enough work to engage the workers all the working time at their average speed of work, are the two main demands, besides eight others.

RAILWAY WORKERS' APPEAL TO M.L.As.

(Continued from page 5.)

as they have already undergone these tests.

11 Strikers re-engaged on Foreign Railways should be brought back on the G.I.P. line as promised and until such time, they should be given all privileges such as seniority, passes etc.

9—Our general demands are:

1 Eight hours shift should be introduced without distinction such as 'continuous' and 'intermittent' with 24 hours weekly off.

2 Where 8 hours shifts are brought in force, double duty should be avoided in giving the 24 hours off a week.

3 There should be uniform leave rules for all staff without any distinction such as 'clerical' and 'menial'.

4 Free quarters should be given to all staff.

5 Where adequate accomodation for all staff is not available, preference should be given to such staff as are required to appear on duty at any time or are required to go on line at short notice.

6 Night shifts should be alternated by day shifts.

7 All debits including Cashier's debits should be stopped.

8 Trained Candidates should be given acting allowance when working in higher capacities.

9 All relieving staff should be given duty card passes without any distinction such as clerical and menial.

10 Number Markers should be treated as subordinate clerical staff and not as menials.

11 There should be penalisation of appeals to higher authorities for revision of cases decided by immediate officers.

12 Victimized officers of the Union should be reinstated.

13 Union should be immediately recognised.

10 We are submitting this Memorandum with the hope that you as representatives of the people will not ignore the burning grievances of the G.I.P. Railway workers when an opportunity is provided to ventilate them in the Assembly.

The Government communique of March 1, 1930, referred to stated:—

The Railway Administration will not refuse to take back into service any employee merely because he went on strike. Every employee who offers to return to duty on or before the 15th March 1930 will be allowed to do so provided that the post he held when he proceeded on strike has not been permanently filled and provided that he was not discharged for other reasons than the strike.

A list will be maintained by the Agent, G.I.P. Railway of all employees who offer to return to duty within the prescribed period and who are not able to do so by reason of the fact that the posts held by them have been permanently filled.

The employee whose name is on this list will be offered the first refusal of employment in the same or in a corresponding position to that which he held when he proceeded on strike against vacancies which occur in the future on the G.I.P., East Indian and North Western Railway. Any employee who declines to accept the offer of employment on the G.I.P. will be removed from the list. Any employee who declines to accept the offer of employment on the North Western or East Indian Railway will be transferred to a second list and will be offered appointment on the G.I.P. Railway after all employees on the first list have been offered employment.

Government hope that it will be possible for the Agent to offer employment to every one included in the first list in the course of a few months and they undertake to review the position at the end of six months, i.e about the 15th of September 1930 if any large number of them remain unemployed.

The period of absence on strike and the period an employee is kept out of employment for want of a vacancy will not be considered an interruption of duty for leave or gratuity but it will not count as duty for leave or gratuity

Increased Selling Pressure In Mills & Cements

Steel And Electric Shares Rarely Steady

A TWO-SIDED MARKET WITH HESITANT FEELING

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The Share Bazar is marking time with narrow fluctuations awaiting the Budget on the 28th instant when it is expected to re-open in the evening after the receipt of the Budget. In the meantime professional operators are evening up their accounts and outsiders are holding aloof.

Apparently the market seems to have spent-up its force and there is less inclination to buy. Old bulls are getting out with a view to re-enter the market at lower level. Most of the known bullish factors are discounted and in the absence of any fresh development prices are fluctuating within a narrow range with a downward tendency.

After the recent violent movement, operators are inclined to reduce their risks. Both Bulls and Bears seem less confident in their convictions and are afraid of to increase commitments. On the whole the tone of the market was quiet. Small improvement registered during the early part of the session was lost towards the close on increased selling pressure. The market was more two-sided.

There was considerable selling in Mill and Cement shares which resulted in weakness but steel shares were fairly steady. Tata Power shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

MOVEMENT IN STEELS

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 681-4 and declined to Rs. 677 on scattered selling. At this level there was some demand which improved prices to Rs. 690 but renewed selling pressure checked the rise and prices sagged to Rs. 671-4. Towards the close there was some covering which improved prices to Rs. 681|4.

Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 152 and after declining to Rs. 151|4 advanced to Rs. 153|12. At this level there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 150|8 and finally closed at Rs. 151|12.

TATA POWER SHARES STEADY

Tata Power shares opened very steady at Rs. 1640 and steadily declined to Rs. 1615. At the decline there was some covering which improved prices to Rs. 1635 but again declined to Rs. 1610 and finally closed at Rs. 1631|4.

WEAKNESS IN MILL AND CEMENTS

Cotton Mill and Cement sections were easy with increased selling pressure. There was utter absence of any important buying and the undertone of the market was weak. Shivrajpur shares weak and closed at Rs. 30. There was increased selling in Bombay Dyeing, Century, Central India and Kohinoors. Cement shares also suffered on increased selling.

GENERAL FEELING HESITANT

From the above movement it appears that popular shares which have more speculative interest ruled steady while other shares, some of which give good dividends declined. Thus the action of the market needs extreme caution and it will be better to be out for some time as the general feeling is hesitant. There is some, rumours of reduction of 5 per cent. import duty on British goods. The market is subjected to budget rumours and uncertainties.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	315 0
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	947 3
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	293 12
100 Central India	380 0
100 Colaba	151 4
100 Cooria	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	130 0
100 Gokak	220 0
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	106 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	78 12
100 Kohinoor	231 14
250 Laxmi	790 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1390 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	201 4
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	102 8
100 Swadeshi	242 3
100 Swan	80 0
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1500 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	105 8
25-50 Central Bank	41 12
500 Imperial Bank	1612 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	403 12
50-100 India	123 0
5 Union	5 14
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	39 14
70 Gwalior	122 8
160 Indian	416 4
40 Katni Def.	1385 0
100 Katni Ord.	386 4
75 Okha	220 0
10 Punjab	26 14
100 Shahabad	382 8
70 United	81 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 4
15-75 New India	49 0
200 Oriental	4700 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 2
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1665 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	166 14
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 12
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	197 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 20

Bombay Dyeing 960 957 962 955 957 945 948 946 947/8
Century 305 302 306 299 296 293/12
Central India 391 384 376 380
Colaba 155 150 151/4
Kohinoor 236 238 231 229 227 232 231/14
New Great 205 200 201/4
Simplex 103 102/8
Swadeshi 253 250 242
Bundi 40/4 40/6 39/14
Indian Cement 420 422 416 413 415 416/4
Tata Steel Deferred 681 677 690 687 691 682 671 685 682 681/4
Tata Steel Ordinary 152 152/8 151/8 153/8 152 153/12 151/8 150/12 152/4 151/12
Bombay Steam 310
Bombay Burma 426 428 421 422
Tata Hydro 178/12 177/8
Andhra 1765 1777 1767 1768 1762 1765
Tata Power 1640 1615 1632 1640 1627 1635 1610 1627 1631/4
Tram 166/14

100 Tata Hydro	177 8
1000 Tata Power	1631 4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	89 4
100 Dhond Baramati	92 0
100 Gujarat	92 0
100 Mandra Bhon	91 8
100 Pachora Jamner	93 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	776 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	30 4
30 Tata Steel Defd.	931 4
75 Tata Steel Old	151 12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Sugar	291 4
250 Bombay Steam	307 8
125 Bombay Burma	422 8
15 Bombay Burma Contry	131 4
8sh. British B. Petrol	4 1
50 Bombay Telephone	117 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	168 12
100 Ind. Radio Def.	560 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000 Port Canning	617 8
15 Scindia	12 7
30 Tata Construction X-D	84 8
25 Tata Oil	22 0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	284 4
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1390 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb 20

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/7/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/14
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 100/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
8 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/8 and improved to Rs 97/8/6. At this level there was some selling which depressed prices to Rs. 97/7/6.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 19

Broach A/M opening 251; highest 251 1/4; lowest 249 1/4; closing 249 3/4
Broach J/A opening 250 1/2; highest 250 3/4; lowest 249; closing 249 3/4
Oomra March opening 226; highest 226; lowest 225; closing 225 1/4
Oomra May opening 225; highest 225; lowest 224; closing 224
Bengal March opening 150; highest 150; lowest 149; closing 149
Bengal May opening 151 1/2; highest 151 1/2; lowest 150 3/4; closing 150 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 12 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 9 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 23 1/2

SPINNERS' TAKINGS OF U. S. COTTON

Total takings of America cotton by World's Spinners from the beginning of the season to 16th February were as under:—

(in thousands.)
Season from 1st Aug

	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Great Britain	504	822	766
U. S. A., Canada, etc.,	2964	3524	3424
Continent	1344	2451	2355
Japan, China, etc.	1058	1336	1384
Total	5870	8133	7929

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 19

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. 6/1 1 2 nominal
Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 sellers.
Karachi per cwt. 5-10-1/2 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 19

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 19.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.14
Amsterdam	7 2|1 2
Brussels	20.88
Madrid	35.52
Milan	57.75
Berne	15.04 3/4
Paris	73.88
Prague	116.37
T.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.88 11/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 19.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 24/0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 19

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	88-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	115 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	89 7/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109-7/8
War Loan, 5 1/2 per cent. 1952	107-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-1/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	115-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131-1/2
National Bank of India	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb. 18

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, changed.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 20

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 273 3/4
Banks selling T T 271 3/4
Banks buying T T 269 1/2

PARIS
Banks selling D D 554
Banks buying D D 564

AMSTERDAM
Banks selling D D 54

JAVA
Banks selling D D 53 3/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 122 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 102

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 3/4 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/4 20th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 20th instant
Java/London 7.18 1/2 19th instant
London/Paris 73.88 19th instant
London/Belgium 20.88 19th instant
London/Switzerland 15.04 3/4 19th instant
London/Italy 57.75 19th instant
London/Berlin 12.14 19th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 19th instant
London/New York 4.88 11/16 19th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.20 1/2 19th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-7 18th instant £7-2-10 19th instant
Silver London Ready 24 13/16 18th instant 25 19th instant
Silver London Forward 24 15/16 18th instant 25 1/8 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 55 19th instant 55 7/16 19th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 18th instant 3/8 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 18th instant 1/2 per cent 19th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	21
Electric Bond Common	5 3/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	42
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	46
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel and Tel	104
Western Union Telg	29 3/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	18
Baltimore and Ohio R R	13
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	22 1/2
Union Pacific R R	101
Great North Pfd	14 1/2
National Distillers	28
Hiram Walker	32
Amr Tobacco B	81
Dupont de Nemours	97
Goodyear Tyre	21
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	36 1/2
American Smelting	37
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvestor	41
Ford Motors of Canada A	31
General Motors	32 1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	24
St Oil of N J	41
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony XD	13 1/2
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	22
Sun Life of Canada	825
Celanese Corp of Amr	31
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17 1/2
Canadian Pacific	12

Total business 1 million
Market undertone readjustment.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb 19

March 55.40 plus 35
May 55 76 plus 16
July 56.50 pus 44

RISE IN N. Y. SILVER

New York, Feb 19

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/2 cent to 55 1/4 cents

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 20

The local silver market ruled very steady on improved buying influenced by better foreign advices. There was some short covering and the tone of the market was good. Shanghai T T on London was 1-6 1/4. There was scarcity of sellers in the local market. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited turnover.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	62 11 0
1st settlement	62 12 0
2nd settlement	62 6 0
Ready gold	35 3 6
1st settlement	35 4 0
2nd settlement	35 4 6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 20

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 248/4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 248/12. At this level there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 248/8. There was limited business to-day and the market was dull and featureless.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of 4 points. In the local market there was absence of any demand and prices declined to Rs. 247/8 on long liquidation. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 247
Broach J/A. Rs. 246/8
Oomra March Rs. 224
Oomra May Rs. 223/8
Bengal March Rs. 148/8
Bengal May Rs. 150

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 20

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	168
Bengal Fine	...	156
Bengal F G	...	152
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	156
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	152
Wardha-Hingt	...	249
Nagpur/Savner	...	251
Pundhurna	...	236
Yeotmal	...	235
Arvi	...	235
Ellichpur	...	232
Amraoti-Berar	...	229
Khamgaon	...	230/32
Mulkapur	...	227/29
Khandesh	...	222/24
Jalna/Sailu	...	222/24
Burwah/Sanavad	...	234
Broach Fine	...	265
Punjab/American	...	233
Punjab/American mix	...	268
Cambodia	323	...
Miraj/Sangli	253/273	...
Compta Good	...	...
Bagalkot	...	...
Kampala	...	...
Busoga	383	...
Jinja	380	...

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 20

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 158	154	150	147	
Panjab	... 158	154	150	147	
Rajputana	... 158	154	150	147	
Oomra No. 3	235	232	229	225	...
C P No. 1	253	250	247	243	...
C P No. 2	242	239	236	232	...
Broach No. 2	... 274	270	266	261	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 20

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,791	145,403
Central India	635	43,384
Barsi and Nagar	1,630	63,599
Hyderabad Gaorani	910	22,802
Berar	3,591	199,351
Central Provinces	576	44,159
Total Oomras	9,133	518,298
Dholera	230	87,419
N W Provinces	...	26,781
Rajputana	122	10,726
Sind-Punjab	1,731	215,750
Broach	2,932	27,932
Coompta and Dharwar	...	29,821
Westerns-Northerns	525	21,976
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	28,748
Persian	...	2,304
American	...	5,827
Egyptian and African	...	108,855
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	14,682	1,084,589

EXFORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th Feb

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	525	173,420
Japan and China	10,489	468,172
Coast Ports	...	10,224
Up-country by Rail	...	88,950
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	19,134
Total	11,014	759,900

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

165 Kotak and Co. Shegaon 225 3/8
60 Premji Harji Jalna 2 off
100 Langli and Co. Ludhiana 10 off
50 Langli and Co. Nabha 8 off
100 Langli and Co. Dhuri 10 off
154 S. J. Devid Jamjodhpur 222 1/4
111 Phinley Mill Wadhwan Yellow 183 1/2
103 S. J. Devid Veraval Bhavbhav
50 Premji Naranji Mukteshwar 158 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 19-2-35	3861000	6374000
Receipts Yesterday 19-2-35	6000	18000
Exports to date 19-2-35	3211000	5384000
Stock at Ports 15-2-35	2708000	3599000
Stock Interior Towns 15-2-35	705000	1892000
Stock Liverpool 15-2-35	882000	1054000
Visible Supply 15-2-35	6150000	8238000
Quantity in sight 15-2-35	6702000	9818000
Quantity out of sight 15-2-35	5870000	8133000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,143
Linseed	3,594
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	550
Gingellyseed	1,491
Poppyseed	61
Groundnuts	6,393
Castorseed	901
Rice	3,225
Myrabollams	1,064
Cottonseed	3,253
Gram	1,144
Joowar	31
Maize	56
Barley	1,377
Bajree	486
	Tons.
Coal	325

DISAPPOINTED BULLS PRINCIPAL SELLERS

Trade Buying On Decline

OPERATORS AWAIT FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Some Hedge-Selling In Liverpool Cotton

Bombay, February 20.

The action of American markets was disappointing on Tuesday, cotton shares, stocks, wheat and all markets lost a most of the improvement recorded on the previous day after the announcement of the Gold clause decision.

There was a marked absence of any buying in cotton and disappointed bulls were principal sellers. There was foreign selling and the demand was slow with a disposition to await further developments.

As pointed out before the cotton market had nothing to do with the gold decision. There is steady increase in consumption of cotton in U.S. Mills, but exports from America are slow owing to cheapness of outside growths. It is reported that some new measures like bounty will be adopted to enlarge exports but it will have adverse effect on outside growths. The general attention of the market will be diverted to new developments and progress of the new American cotton crop.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 17.62. There was absence of any important buying and prices declined on long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall Street market. The highest level for the day was reached during the early part of the day when May was quoted one point up at 12.66 and the lowest level 12.52 was reached during the last hour. The market closed at a net decline of 14 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 12.65c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 12.63c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points with May 6.87 in sympathy with overnight advance in New York cotton futures. There was general buying on favourable gold clause decision which met considerable profit-taking and hedge-selling. Later on there was further profit-taking and hedge-selling. Outside response to the gold clause decision was disappointing. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a net rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.16d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close March was 6.02, May 6.02 and July 6.04d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was also steady with a moderate turnover. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points with spot cotton 2 points up at 8.39. Uppers futures were very steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Spot Upper cotton prices were raised 3 points at 7.69d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quietly steady with a scattered demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Ashmouni section was very steady with a good enquiry for distant months and closed at a rise of 4 to 14 points.

PRIAVTE CABLES

New York highest 12.66 plus 01 (10-27 a.m.)
Lowest 12 52—13 (2-48 p.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.88 plus 10 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.85 plus 07 (3-59 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: The feeling here is "bullish." "Long" interest appears to be small. Our opinion is that the demand for consumption will improve. The chances are in favour of a further advance.

New York: Market eased under profit taking and March liquidation.

New York: Disappointed bulls were principal sellers. Trade buying on decline. Market was less active. General feeling here is bullish moderately.

New York: Inflation tendency of Congress attracting attention but buyers act very cautiously pending March liquidation by longs. We look for higher prices.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Cables Gold decision induced replacement purchases anticipate gradually higher as Government financial programme now be vigorously pushed general business reports nearly all lines continue favourable.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 19

March 1935	12.49—16
May 1935	12.51—14
Middling Spot	12.63—16

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 19

March 1935	12.44—14
May 1935	12.53—12
July 1935	12.58—13
October 1935	12.49—09
December 1935	12.05—10
Middling Spot	12.65—17

NEW YORK

New York, Feb 19

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.52
May 1935	12.61
July 1935	12.65
ew York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.50
May 1935	12.57
July 1935	12.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS —

March 1935	8.53
May 1935	8.54
July 1935	8.53
October 1935	8.45
November 1935	8.45
January 1936	8.45
F.G.F. Spot	8.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 19

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1935	..	6.94+06
March 1935	6.93	6.91+06
April 1935	..	6.88+07
May 1935	6.87	6.85+07
June 1935	..	6.82+07
July 1935	..	6.80+07
August 1935	..	6.74+07
September 1935	..	6.70+07
October 1935	..	6.67+07
November 1935	..	6.66+07
December 1935	..	6.65+07
January 1936	..	6.65+07
February 1936	..	6.65+08
Middling Spot	..	7.16+06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 19

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.16
Fine (Good Staple)	6.11
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.26
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.97
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.12
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.27
BENGAL —	
Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18
SCINDE —	
Good	4.08
Fine	4.18
Superfine	4.28

SEEDS

London, Feb. 19.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, ex. sellers £9/7/6
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/6/0.
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Continent C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/0/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, ex. sellers £12 5/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 19.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Mar sellers 21/7-1/2
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 22 4 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 19

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6 7/16

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 19

	£
Copper Brazier	40-5/8
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	229 1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 19

Silver—Market steady,
Spot 25
Forward 25-1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 19

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/10.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 17/18th February 13,398 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,069,907 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,063,968 bales
Increase 5,939 bales

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1935

RESERVE BANK PROSPECTUS READY

MALAVIYA REACHES DELHI

Says He Will Explore All Possible Avenues For Communal Settlement

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here this morning by the Sealdah Express. He was received at the station by the office-bearers of the Reception Committee of the All-India Anti-Award Conference and was profusely garlanded.

Interview by the "United Press" about the peace parleys he said that he could not say anything definitely on it until he knew all about the negotiations that have been going for a communal settlement.

Questioned if the Anti-Award Conference would be postponed in view of these negotiations he said that he knew nothing about it

Being reminded of his failure to arrive at a communal agreement with Mr. Jinnah last year he stated that the situation had changed since then and he would try to explore all possible avenues for a new settlement.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya will see Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah to-day.

Meanwhile preparations for the Conference are nearing completion. Panditji has instructed the Reception Committee to invite all the Sikh, Hindu, Muslim and Parsee members of the Assembly, Congressmen and non-Congressmen alike, to the Conference.

About one thousand invitations have been issued to prominent Nationalists all over India including a large number of Akali leaders from the Punjab.—United Press.

COMMUNAL PEACE TALKS

Bengal Muslim League President's Letter To Mr. Jinnah

CALCUTTA, February 20.

With reference to Rajendra Prasad-Jinnah pourparlers about the solution of the communal problem, Moulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C. and President of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League, has addressed a letter to Mr. Jinnah requesting him not to take a definite decision affecting the Bengal Muslims till the Bengal Presidency Muslim League formulates its requirements at its special meeting to be convened on February 24 next.

In the course of the letter Moulvi Abdul Karim says, "I do not think communal administration will be workable in Bengal. Unless the Hindus and Muslims combine and co-operate to work any scheme of reforms, there will be political deadlock and no constitution, however delicately adjusted, can be put into an effective operation in this province.

"The Bengal Muslims are not likely to accept the joint electorate unless their population proportion is reflected on the electorate and they are guaranteed at least 51 per cent. seats in the whole House. It is possible, however, that if all the special constituencies (with the exception of the European constituency), for which there is no precedent in any political constitution in the world, be abolished, the Bengal Muslims may agree to joint electorate even without reservation of seats."—United Press.

RAJEN BABU INVITES MALAVIYA

NEW DELHI, February 20.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning from Benares in connection with anti-Communal Award Conference, which will be held on 23rd and 24th February. The Pundit and several prominent nationalist M.L.A.'s will address a public meeting to-morrow evening with a view to acquaint the public as to what the Communal Award is, why the Nationalists are opposed to it and what can be the possible and equitable solution of the communal problem under the present circumstances.

It is understood Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has invited the Pundit to participate in the conversations proceeding at present between representatives of various communities with a view to arriving at a Communal settlement.—A.P.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee who has returned from Delhi to Madras has issued an appeal to all his colleagues in Tamil Nadu to dedicate the month of March wholly for the purpose of enrolling more members to the Congress.

Settlement In "Free Press" Case

Defendants To Pay Rs. 1,03,400 By April 17 With Interest

MORTGAGE DECREE FOR FULL SUM, IN CASE OF DEFAULT

A settlement of the case brought by Messrs. Mathradas Vissanji & Co. against the Free Press of India was reached on Wednesday.

The defendants, under the terms of agreement, are to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 1,03,400 by April 17th next together with interest on the full amount of the mortgage, Rs.s 2,46,788 up the date of the payment of the agreed sum.

If the terms are carried out the plaintiffs agree to accept this in full satisfaction and to reconvey the mortgage to the defendants or any other party named by them.

If they fail to carry out the agreed terms the Court will pass a decree for the full amount of the claim.

Settlement Reached

On Monday when the hearing began at the High Court. Mr. Justice Kania had made a suggestion to the parties to come to a settlement, if possible.

Accordingly, negotiations were started to discuss the terms of such a settlement, but they proved abortive on Tuesday and the hearing was resumed.

Yesterday morning negotiations were again resumed and resulted in a compromise which was announced to the Court.

Terms of Settlement

Under the terms of the settlement, the defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiffs on or before April 17 next Rs. 1,03,400 and interest on the full amount of Rs. 2,46,788 up to the date of payment of the amount agreed upon.

If these terms are carried out by the defendants, the plaintiffs agreed to accept Rs. 1,03,400 in full satisfaction of their claim and to re-convey the mortgage to the defendants or to transfer it to any person or persons named by the defendants at the defendants' costs. The plaintiffs would then withdraw the suit.

If Defendants Fail

If the defendants fail to make the payments as mentioned above, it is agreed under the settlement that the Court should pass a preliminary mortgage-decree for the full amount of Rs. 2,46,788 in the plaintiffs' favour, credit being given to the defendants for the interest that they might have paid by that time. Both sides agree to withdraw their allegations.

In the meantime the suit will stand over till April 18 next.

Plaintiffs' Generosity

After the terms of the settlement were read out to the Court, the Advocate-General, Sir Jamshed Kanga, said that the plaintiffs had behaved very generously in the matter of this settlement.

Mr. Engineer, defendants' counsel, observed that he had no hesitation in saying so.

The Advocate-General with Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., represented the defendants.

BOARD TO APPROVE

700 Centres Will Receive Applications For Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

In connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank, which will be held at Delhi on February 23, the "United Press" understands that the important subject that comes before the meeting will be the consideration of the prospectus of the Bank which is already drafted. After the approval of the same by the meeting, the prospectus will be issued to the public inviting shares.

700 CENTRES.

It is also understood that arrangements will be made for the public to submit application for shares in more than 700 centres throughout India and Burma, including the Treasury Offices and Post Offices with a view to afford every facility to the smallest investor to apply for shares.

MINIMUM VOTING QUALIFICATION.

It is expected that the list will be opened to the public on 1st March and kept open for about three weeks. A great demand for shares is expected, and it is anticipated that it might not be possible to allot more than five shares, which is the minimum voting qualification to any single voter.—United Press.

PRINCES AND SILVER JUBILEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has announced a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, Rs 50,000 on behalf of His Highness and Rs. 50,000 on behalf of the people of his State.

A donation to the Fund of Rs. 75,000 has been received from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.—United Press.

Sikar Jats Advised To Refuse Payment Of Revenue

Panchayat Adopts Attitude Of Defiance, Says Official Report

SIKAR, Feb. 20.

The following authoritative information about the Jat agitation in Sikar has been obtained by the Associated Press:—

The facts of the case are that the reforms agreed in the matter of revenues cannot come into force till the recently reached settlement is complete. It is believed that this can be accomplished before the next crops are due provided the cultivators cooperate in the classification and attestation of the land.

For the last season's crops and pending the settlement, the Sikar Estate agreed to reduce its demands by 2 annas per rupee in two thirds of the Khalsa villages and by 4 annas per rupee in one third of the villages. Previously all other direct taxes on cultivators had been abolished, and many amenities promised to the Jat community; promises which have been fulfilled or are in the course of fulfilment.

Jats Advised Not To Pay

It so happened that the Sardars in the Panchpana, which adjoins Sikar, had granted a general remission of 4 annas per rupee to their cultivators, and this fact has been used by the Sikar Jats to foment trouble again. They have advised the Sikar Jats to refuse all payments of revenues unless the Sikar Estate also grants at least 4 annas general remission. The demand, however is regarded as unjustified as in the Panchpana the rates of assessment are considerably higher than in Sikar, and no account has been taken by them of the other taxes already remitted in Sikar, but not in Panchpanas.

Attitude of Defiance

Recently the attitude of the Sikar Jat Panchayat it is stated has been one of defiance and irreconcilability. They are stated to have tried to arrogate to themselves the powers vested in the Estate and claimed the right to dictate to the administration.

Despite the difficulties, the Sikar Estate it is pointed out is using the greatest patience and endeavouring to avoid any direct clashes. Collection of revenues is proceeding and only in a few cases (the members of Panchayat included) restraint or civil imprisonment under the Revenue Code have been resorted to. The worse feature of the case is the formation of large parties of Jats, in some cases armed with lathis and axes, who go from village to village endeavouring to obstruct Revenue Officers in the execution of their duty.—A.P.

Why Should Sins Of Son Be Visited Upon Father?

INTERESTING QUESTIONS ON ALLEGED CIRCULAR TO GOVT. SERVANTS

British Soldier In India Costs Rs. 850 And Indian Soldier Rs. 285

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The visitors galleries were again well occupied when the Assembly met to-day. The reason was the interest roused by the report that to-day the Opposition would move refusal of supplies in respect of Railway Board and that President would give two important rulings.

At question time Mr. Tottenham replying Mr. Santsingh's question regarding the cost of troops used to suppress terrorism in Bengal, said, "It cost the central revenues 20 lakhs 8 thousand in 1932-33, 5 lakhs 70 thousand in 1933-34, and 1 lakh 85 thousand up to September in 1934-35. In addition a sum of 75 thousand rupees towards the cost of Chittagong Garrison up to 15th December 1932 was met by the Bengal Government, who also paid certain incidental charges in connection with acquisition of land, supply of water, etc."

C. D. PRISONERS.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant's question regarding the number of Civil Disobedience prisoners, laid a statement on the table of the House and added: "It is not in public interest to give out their names." Statement shows "Total number undergoing imprisonment is 71 provincial figures being Madras 1, Bombay 30, Bengal 17, U. P. 5, the Punjab 2, Bihar and Orissa 1, and N. W. F. P. 15. 2 prisoners in Bengal have been since released."

WHY NOT RELEASE THEM?

After answer regarding Civil Disobedience prisoners Mr. Pant asked why these prisoners were not released in pursuance of the Home Member's pledge that the process would be expedited.

Sir Henry Craik replied that the fact that only 69 were left in jails in the whole of India where there were thousands before showed that the process had been expedited.

Mr. Pant: Is this state of affairs due to the people no more courting imprisonment or because the prisoners had been let off?

Sir H. Craik: Both reasons.

WHAT BRITISH SOLDIER COSTS?

Mr. Tottenham replying to Mr. Pant's question said the British soldier cost Rs. 850 per annum and the Indian sepoy Rs. 285 and of 5773 officers holding the Kings Commission in British and Indian Armies in India other than medical and veterinary the number of Indians is 195.

Mr. Pant: Why not replace British by Indian soldiers?

Mr. Tottenham: This is a larger question for discussion of which the member should put down a resolution.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What are military or state reasons for keeping British soldiers?

Mr. Tottenham: Those responsible for India's defence consider it necessary to maintain a certain element of British soldiers in this country.

Does defence mean defence of Indians in India or non-Indians in India?

The President asked the member to put next question.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND POLITICS.

Dr. Bhagwandas asked if Government had issued a circular imposing penalties on Government servants and pensioners whose dependents were found taking part in political activities adverse to the present Government. Did Government receive any information of such cases.

Sir Henry Craik replied that the Government of India had issued no such circular. But in the Home Department's notification of February 15, 1934 appearing in the Gazette of India of 17-2-34 they announced the amendment made by the Secretary of State in the Government Servants conduct rules which included a provision forbidding a Government servant to permit any such persons dependent on him for maintenance or under his care or control to take part in or in any way assist any movement or activity which is or tends directly or indirectly to be subversive of Government as by law established in India. The Government of India also made a similar amendment in Government Servants Conduct Rules which apply to Government servants under their control and have suggested that Local Governments should issue similar rules for Government servants under their control. This rule was made as a result of representation by the Bengal Government in which specific instances were given of Government servants permitting their dependents to take part in activities of the kind mentioned. The Home Member was not prepared to give information of these cases.

FOR SINS OF THEIR SONS.

Mr. Sant Singh: Do Government subscribe to the principle that the sins of sons should be visited upon the father?—(No answer).

Dr. Bhagwandas: In how many cases did Government receive information of dependents of Government servants taking part in political activities:

Sir H. Craik: I can't say how many cases.

Dr. Bhagwandas: Was the number sufficient to justify the issue of the rule?

Sir H. Craik: There were specific instances received from the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Iswar Saran: Did you receive representation from any other Government?

Sir H. Craik: I can't say definitely. I don't remember having seen them myself.

The President gave a ruling that a member could put questions appearing in the name of another only if previously authorised in that behalf, but that in special circumstances the Chair may dispense with such authorisation.—A. P.

PETROL PRICES IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, February 20.

The prices of petrol in France, Germany, England, Canada and U.S.A. and at Lahore, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta on or about the 1st of January were given by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly to-day answering a question put by Sardar Sant Singh. Sir Joseph said petrol was sold at Paris at end of November last at two shillings seven and three-quarter pence per gallon, at Berlin at the same time at one shilling eleven and half pence per gallon, in London on second January 1935 nine and half pence per gallon, at Toronto in October last at seven and half pence per gallon and at New York on third January last at two and quarter pence to two and half pence per gallon.

The price of petrol on first January at Lahore was one rupee and eight annas per gallon, at Bombay from fourteen to fifteen annas per gallon, at Madras at the end of December one rupee five and half annas to one rupee six and half annas per gallon, while the prices at Calcutta on fourth January last varied from one rupee three and half annas to one rupee six and half annas. —A.P.

AJRA ENQUIRY COMMISSION

To Visit Scene Of Firing On Sunday Next

KOLHAPUR, February 20.

At the resumed hearing of the Ajra Inquiry Commission to-day the Commission stressed the necessity of expediting business. Both sides responding, assured that thirty-five witnesses would appear on behalf of both sides. The Commission stated that it would visit the scene of firing on Sunday next. The question of ammunition was then gone into in detail.

Dr. Y. B. Dafle, Assistant Durbar Surgeon, Kolhapur, was then examined regarding injuries of twenty-seven wounded patients in the hospital as a result of Ajra firing. Only one had a wound on the rear side. Twelve were still lying in State Hospital, while fifteen had been discharged. Witness when he went to Ajra on 9th January found all the wounded except two in their respective homes, most of them being dressed by the family members without doctors help.

The police Sub-Inspector from Ajra was then examined. The Court then adjourned for lunch. —A.P.

STATE MINISTERS' MEETING

India Bill Discussions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Some of the opening clauses of the India Bill, in so far as these affect the common interests of the states and their rulers, were discussed by an informal committee of States' Ministers which met to-day at the Nizam's Palace.

Those present were Sir Akbar Hydari of Hyderabad (Chairman); Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari of Mysore; Mr. Ranadive of Baroda; Colonel Colvin of Kashmir; Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer of Travancore; Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna of Indore; Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan and Mr. K. M. Pannikkar of Patiala; Sir Manubhai Mehta of Bikaner; Mr. A. Abbasi of Bhopal; Sir Prabhashankar Pattani of Bhavnagar; Pandit Amarnath Atal of Jaipur; Dr. P. K. Sen of Maurbhanj; Mr. D. K. Sen of Mandi and Rai Bahadur Thombare of Sanghi.

The implications of the clauses were examined in the light of the legal advice received by the states and the committee came to certain conclusions, which, together with the results of its scrutiny of the opening clauses to-morrow will be embodied in a report to be discussed before the Committee disperses on February 21.—A. P.

TRIVANDRUM.—Lt. Col. Fields, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, who left for Bolghatty on Tuesday, will leave Bolghatty on the 22nd instant for Delhi after handing over charge to Mr. Garston.

U. P. COUNCIL BUDGET SESSION

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20.

The budget session of the U. P. Legislative Council commenced today, Sir Sitaram presiding. The attendance of members was fair except the absence of the Opposition leader, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

A non-official resolution recommending the Government that where there was total remission or suspension of rent and land revenue, no local rates and cesses by the District Boards be charged from the Zemindars and to secure this necessary amendments in the Acts be adopted, was passed after a long discussion.—United Press.

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